The New-York Times.

VOL. XXX.....NO. 9102. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1880. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A NEW CRISIS IN FRANCE

THE CHAMBERS MEET AND THE MINISTRY RESIGN.

THE FORMAL STATEMENT OF THE CABINET—REFUSAL TO VOTE PRIORITY FOR THE EDUCATION BILL—THE MINISTERS DETERMINE TO RESIGN—TREASONABLE UTTERANCES AGAINST THE REPUBLIC.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—The French Chambers reassembled to-day. The Ministerial declaration was read, stating that the change in the Ministry during the recess involved no change in the policy of the Government which is sanctioned by the Chambers. In the Ministerial statement M. Jules Ferry, President of the Council and Minister of Public Instruction, referring to the expulsion of the non-authorized religious communities, says: "It is impossible to suspend the laws in consequence of resistance to their enforcement, nor have I deemed it necessary to ask for new legislation. The laws relative to the congregations are wise and necessary, and were established for the defense of civil society and the rights of the State. A certain number of irregular societies, actuated by political rather than religious motives, have organized rebellion against the laws. The Government does not intend to enforce the decrees against the female congregations, as their position will be regulated by other procedure."

The Government urgently recommends the passage of bills relating to education which will aim at securing neutrality on religious topics in the elementary public schools, make attendance therein compulsory and tuition gratuitous, and increase the Government's supervision over private secondary schools. The Government proposes the reorganization of the magistracy and reform of the laws relative to the press. The Government will communicate to Parliament documents relative to Eastern affairs wherein will be found proofs of the good relations of France with all powers, and of the constant efforts of the European concert to prevent new collisions on the Montenegrin question. Nobody abroad doubts the peaceful intentions of the Republic. The statement concludes in the following words: "The Ministry must enjoy your entire confidence. We cannot be content with apparent confidence and precarious approbation. We do not want the majority to submit to us or tolerate us. We ask them to give us or resolutely refuse them assistance."

The Senate, as soon as the reading of the statement, which was the occasion of various scenes of uproar, was completed, proceeded to select its bureau.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Laisant read his petition for a committee to inquire into the administration of the War Department by Gen. de Cissey, and demanded urgency therefor. The proposal was then declared urgent by a vote of 293 to 108.

On proceeding to arrange the orders of the day, M. Ferry, President of the Ministry, asked for priority for the Education, Magistracy, and Press bills. M. Ferry's proposal was rejected in regard to the Education bill by a vote of 290 to 155. Priority was then voted for the Magistracy bill—281 to 106.

M. de Baudry-d'Asson, the Legitimist member for Vendée, hoped that during the present session he would witness the death-scene of the Republic.

The President of the Chamber requested the member to discontinue his remarks.

M. Baudry-d'Asson then moved that the Chamber sit to-morrow to enable him to call to account the Government of burglars, (alluding in this epithet to the manner in which the religious decrees were enforced.)

The President pronounced a censure on the offending Deputy, with temporary expulsion, and requested him to leave the House. The Deputy retired, but subsequently returned. The sitting was then adjourned until Thursday.

After the sitting the Ministers manifested their intention of resigning, in consequence of the refusal of the House to give priority to the education bills. Many of the Deputies who voted against the Government assured the Ministers that they did not wish to imply any want of confidence. Despite these assurances, the Ministers and Under Secretaries decided to resign collectively. M. Ferry then communicated this resolution to President Grévy. It is rumored that M. Brisson, Vice-President of the Chamber, is forming a Ministry.

All the Ministers and Under Secretaries have been assembled since 9 o'clock this evening under the Presidency of M. Grévy, and at 11 were still in session.

Premier Ferry opposed M. Laisant's proposal to investigate Gen. de Cissey's conduct on the ground that as a lawsuit was pending it would be unfair to prejudge the question by Parliamentary inquiry.

It is announced that M. Renault, member of the Chamber of Deputies from the Department of Seine-et-Oise, will propose, in the Chamber, a grant of 50,000,000f. for the construction of a tunnel through the Simplon Mountain. It is said that M. Gambetta, President of the Chamber, suggested the proposal.

The siege of the abbey of the Premontre Fathers at Marseilles, has been raised by the monks neglecting to guard the door by which they communicated with friends without. The monks left the abbey with many friends.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A dispatch from Paris says the Advanced and Extreme Left in the Chamber of Deputies have approved the proposal of M. Laisant for a committee of investigation into the De Cissey affair, to be submitted to the Chamber.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A dispatch from Paris says: "President Grévy has accepted the resignations of the Ministers, and has sent for M. Rambetta and M. Léon Say."

A correspondent at Paris says the Cabinet may reconsider their determination to resign, and it is possible that something like a compromise or vote of retrospective confidence will be proposed.

A dispatch from Paris says it is hoped an arrangement will be effected in regard to the resignation of the Ministry.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY IN LONDON.

NEARLY 1,000 GUESTS AT THE BANQUET—MR. GLADSTONE SPEAKS ON THE POLICY OF HIS GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The inauguration of the Lord Mayor of London took place to-day. The route of the procession was profusely decorated with flags. The new Lord Mayor gave the customary banquet in Guildhall to-night. Nearly 1,000 guests attended. Mr. Gladstone, M. Challemel-Lacour, the French Ambassador, and Mr. Condastaulos, the Greek Minister, were received with enthusiastic cheers. Mr. Lowell, the American Minister, was present.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to the toast of her Majesty's Ministers, said the abundant harvest was one fortunate circumstance for Ireland. It would be the duty of the Ministers carefully to examine the condition of the law in regard to the wants of Ireland, and, if they found occasion to believe its provisions were insufficient for the happiness of the people, they should not scruple to call upon Parliament to deal with the subject in a spirit of equity and justice. He continued: "Illegitimate influences are at work in Ireland. The maintenance of public order is to be considered before the improvement of the law. Those who wish to occupy evicted farms are obstructed *by menace, intimidation, crime, and the infringement of the rights of free citizenship.* Although the Government are anxious to promote practical improvements in the land laws, yet we recognize as a duty, above all others, the duty of enforcing the law for purposes of order. The obligation incumbent upon us is to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of life and property, and it may be that, under certain circumstances, we may be compelled to ask for a certain increase of power, but we will never anticipate such a contingency. Yet, if it arises, we shall not shrink from the obligations devolving upon us. Although the Zulu war is ended, yet another struggle has been begun in South Africa, which, I am sorry to say, has not yet terminated. As to India, we have not yet accomplished all we wish. Some portion of Afghanistan has been restored to a more hopeful condition. We have been able to diminish the 70,000 men the force engaged in Afghanistan."

Referring to the Eastern question, Mr. Gladstone said: "The late Premier justly stated that if the treaty of Berlin was carried out it would be very beneficial, and that England would not shrink from the obligations of the treaty. When we came into power we determined to uphold the treaty. We deny that we are enemies of Turkey. On the contrary, we have pursued a policy by which Turkey may continue to exist. To justify that existence two things are necessary—the fulfillment of international obligations and that the condition of Ottoman subjects be rendered tolerable by equal laws. No progress has yet been made in the Greek question. As to the European concert, we did not wish it to be the duty of England to take upon itself alone the obligations of the treaty of Berlin, but we wished to promote the concert by amicable means. We have just received a telegram from the Sultan informing us he has good hope that, during to-day or to-morrow, highly satisfactory news will be received from Dulcigno." Mr. Gladstone brought his speech to a close with a toast to the health of the Lord Mayor.

THE LAWLESS STATE OF IRELAND.

TROOPS DISPATCHED TO PROTECT LABORERS AGAINST THE LAND LEAGUE.

DUBLIN, Nov. 9.—Four troops of Hussars were dispatched hence for Ballinrobe by special trains at 3 o'clock this morning. Four hundred infantry have just arrived at Ballinrobe, and will encamp near Lough Mask. These precautions are taken in view of the intention of the northern Orangemen to send laborers to harvest the crops of Mr. Boycott, Lord Erne's agent, for whom the local peasantry, at the instigation of the Land League, refuse to work. The Government will protect a moderate force of laborers, but refuse to permit anything approaching armed demonstration, which would certainly provoke a collision.

At a meeting of the Land League to-day, Mr. Justin McCarthy was elected a member.

Mr. Parnell addressed a meeting at Belleek, County Fermanagh, to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A report is current at Portsmouth that the Channel Squadron is to be prepared to land a brigade of 3,800 troops at Queenstown if ordered to do so. The report is regarded as sensational.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A dispatch of last night says: "No Orangemen had arrived in Ballinrobe, nor were they expected that night."

The *Times*, in its leading editorial, says Mr. Gladstone's principal declaration at the Lord Mayor's banquet last night was that maintenance of law and order must precede any legislation in connection with the land laws.

Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has left Dublin for London.

A dispatch from Dublin says the authorities have consented to allow 50 unarmed men to go to Lough Mask to cut Mr. Boycott's crops, and will afford them full protection, and give them a cavalry escort. The date of their departure is kept secret by the Government.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A Berlin dispatch announces that 3,000 Jews have left Roumania for America by the way of Bremen.

The *Times* this morning says: "News has reached the India Office that up to the 24th of October all was quiet at Kabul."

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.—William Forwood, of the firm of Leach, Harrison & Forwood, has been elected Mayor of Liverpool.

Several hundred bales of cotton from the steamer Troubadour have been damaged by fire in shed.

VIENNA, Nov. 9.—An earthquake was felt to-day throughout Southern Austria, from Vienna to the Adriatic and the frontiers of Bosnia. At Agram, in Croatia, the shock was so violent that every house in the town was injured, several persons were killed, and 50 injured. Many buildings will have to be pulled down, as they are unsafe. A large number of the inhabitants fled to the fields. Workmen have been sent from Laibach to repair the damage.

Mgr. Vannutelli has been appointed Papal Nuncio here.

TEHERAN, Nov. 9.—The Persians are besieging the position of Sheik Abdullah near Urumiah. The Kurds in the Sainkaleh district have been repulsed with 100 killed.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A dispatch from Paris says the issue of Panama Canal stock is fixed for Dec. 6.

THE OTTOMAN COMPLICATIONS.

PARIS, Nov. 9.—A dispatch from Ragusa states that Dervisch Pasha yesterday informed the Albanians that he was prepared, if necessary, to use force to compel the surrender of Dulcigno.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A dispatch from Vienna says Riza Pasha has left Scutari for Salonica.

A Constantinople dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "The Porte has called out 30,000 Redifs and dispatched reinforcements to Salonica and Vola."

RAGUSA, Nov. 9.—The Porte has appointed Riza Pasha Governor of Salonica.

BEWAILING HANCOCK'S DEFEAT.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 9.—Gov. Colquitt, in delivering his inaugural address to-day, dwelt at length on Hancock's defeat, and bewailed it as an evidence of the decline of the Republic. He declared that the main reason why Garfield was elected was the Northern hatred of the South, and expressed the fear that sectionalism would be perpetual because of Northern intolerance. The sentiments were very chilling to the Republicans present, especially as the Republicans helped materially to re-elect Colquitt.

A VIRGINIA CONTEST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Major Bayley, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth Virginia District, has decided that he will contest the seat of Barbour, the Democratic candidate, who is returned as elected. The grounds of his contest will be, first, the ball-dosing of voters, and second, that Mr. Barbour is ineligible to represent the district, because he is not a resident in it. Mr. Barbour lives in this city, but claims that he has always retained a legal residence in Alexandria.

A NEW-JERSEY CONTEST.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 9.—Judge Scudder, of the Supreme Court, has ordered a recount of the ballots in the Third Assembly District, to take place at Freehold on Saturday. By the count already made by the District Judges of Elections and Board of County Canvassers, a majority of 1 was found for Charles Allen (Dem.) over Grover H. Lufborrow, (Rep.,) and Allen was given the certificate. Lufborrow, it is said, will abide by the result of the next count, and not contest the seat before the Legislature.

PREPARING FOR THE INAUGURATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Preparations for the inauguration of President-elect Garfield have already assumed an organized form. The Executive Committee having the arrangements in charge extend a cordial invitation to all military and civic organizations throughout the country to take part in the inauguration ceremonies. All communications and inquiries on the subject should be addressed to Col. H. C. Corbin, Corresponding Secretary, *Washington, D. C.*

NEW-JERSEY'S COUNTING BOARD.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 9.—Gov. McClellan to-day appointed Senators Canfield, of Morris County; Martin, of Middlesex County; Marsh, of Mercer County, and Whittaker, of Cumberland County, as a State Board of Canvassers to meet on Tuesday, Nov. 23, to declare the official result. The Governor is Chairman of the board, which stands three Democrats and two Republicans.

THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—A special to the *Inter-Ocean* from Little Rock says: "There is not much probability of any Arkansas Congressional district going Republican. A statement in a Memphis press dispatch that Dunn, (Dem.,) was defeated in the First District is probably a mistake.

AFTER THE GREAT CONTEST

COUNTING OUT CONGRESSMEN IN ALABAMA.

FOUR DISTRICTS FRAUDULENTLY GIVEN TO THE DEMOCRATS—THE DISGRACEFUL MEANS USED BY THE BOURBONS—THREE SEATS TO BE CONTESTED BY REPUBLICANS AND ONE BY A GREENBACKER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Ex-United States Attorney Meyer and Capt. Hinds, of Alabama, who reached Washington to-day, report that by means of the most unblushing fraud all the Democratic candidates for Congress in that State will be returned and furnished with certificates of election. In the Second District, where Paul Strobach was the Republican candidate, about 4,000 ballots were boldly taken from Strobach and given to Herbert, his Democratic competitor. In this district a careful canvass of the certified registry lists was made by the Republicans prior to the election, the result showing that there was a clear Republican majority of about 3,800. On the day of the election two Republicans were stationed at every polling-place in the district, who marked off the Republican voters as their ballots were deposited. The consolidated report of these officers shows that Mr. Strobach received about 3,500 votes more than his competitor, and that he should have been returned by a majority of at least that number. Mr. Strobach has already instituted proceedings looking to a contest.

In the First District, in which Mr. Gillette was the Republican, and Mr. Herndon the Democratic candidate, the former is shown to have been clearly elected by over 1,500 majority, but Herndon was counted in, and will be given the certificate of election. In this district the Democrats induced a negro to stand as an independent candidate, with the expectation that this Judas would draw votes from Gillette. The independent candidate, however, failed to receive any Republican votes, but the Democratic election officers divided Gillette's votes with him after the polls closed, and thus secured a majority for their candidate.

In the Fourth District, which is overwhelmingly Republican on a fair count, an Independent was also run against Smith, the Republican candidate, and notwithstanding the fact that the Republican candidate is known to have polled many more votes than were polled for the Democratic and Independent candidates combined, Shelly, the Democrat, was returned as elected.

In the Eighth District, in which Lowe, Greenbacker, was supported by the Republicans, Gen. Joe Wheeler, of Confederate cavalry fame, is returned as having been elected by 85 majority. Over 200 Greenback tickets were thrown out in this district because the names of the Presidential Electors were printed by the number of the district from which the Electors were severally nominated. Mr. Lowe's name was on each of these tickets. The law of Alabama requires that tickets shall not have printed upon them any distinguishing mark or device, and the Democrats held that the numerals to indicate the several Congressional Districts, printed in front of the names of the Electors, were marks and devices which vitiated the ballots. The fact that Garfield and Arthur received in this district some 200 votes more than are returned for Wheeler, the Democratic candidate for Congress, shows the nature and extent of the fraud practiced to deprive Lowe of his rightful majority. It is understood that Lowe, Smith, and Gillette will contest.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 9.—Returns from the Eighth District show that Wheeler (Dem.) is elected over Lowe (Ind. and Grbk.) by a small majority.

THE MAJORITIES IN MISSOURI.

RETURNS FROM SIXTY SEVEN COUNTIES—THE VOTING IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—The official vote of this city is as follows: Hancock, 23,837; Garfield, 23,008; Weaver, 872. Hancock's plurality, 831. Crittenden, (Dem.,) for Governor, 23,519; Dyer, (Rep.,) 23,152; Brown, (Grbk.,) 894. Crittenden's plurality, 367. The plurality on the remainder of the State ticket ranges from 231 to 1,095. On the city ticket, W. H. Horner, (Dem.,) for Judge of Circuit Court, received 1,065 majority; E. A. Noonan, (Dem.,) for Assistant Circuit Attorney, 1,494 majority; Isaac M. Mason, (Rep.,) for Sheriff, 1,080 plurality; Joseph R. Harris, (Rep.,) for Circuit Attorney, 118 plurality; John M. Frank, (Rep.,) for Coroner, 911 plurality; John G. Werner, (Dem.,) for Judge of Probate Court, no opposition; M. D. Lewis, (Dem.,) for Public Administrator, no opposition; Seymour D. Thompson, (Rep.,) for Judge of the Court of Appeals, 3,000 majority in the city, and 838 majority in the counties outside the city, which constitute the judicial district. Of the 8 State Senators the Republicans elect 2, and of the 15 Representatives the Democrats elect 10.

A special dispatch to the *Republican* from Jefferson City says: "Official returns from 97 counties give Hancock, 114,544; Garfield, 79,828; and Weaver, 20,934. The same counties in 1876 gave Tilden 111,318; Hayes, 78,590, and Cooper, 2,714."

THE VICTORY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

COUNTING THE VOTE—A REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION IN MILFORD.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 9.—The return judges of the Fourteenth Congressional District met here this afternoon and computed the returns. The plurality of S. T. Barr, (Rep.,) is certified as 2,549.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 9.—In the vote of this city the Neal Dow Electors received 57 votes.

MILFORD, Penn., Nov. 9.—The Republicans of this place celebrated the election of Garfield and Arthur last evening by a grand torch-light parade. Many of the foremost business men were in the procession. The line of march was brilliantly illuminated and bonfires dotted the hillsides. The residences of many Bourbons were darkened during the parade. This is the first time the Republicans of Pike County ever attempted to celebrate the election of a President, owing to their being largely in the minority, but on account of their large gains over the Democrats this year, they gave vent to their feelings by a public demonstration.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTORS.

ALL BUT ONE PROBABLY FOR HANCOCK—THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—All the official returns are not yet in, but enough have been received to determine that the Hancock Electors, Judge Terry excepted, have carried the State by a majority of from 200 to 300, while the Republicans have elected 41 Assemblymen, giving them a majority of 2 in the Assembly and of 18 on joint ballot.

Official returns from all the counties in the Fourth Congressional District except Tulare, *Mariposa, and Inyo, which are full but not* official, give Pacheco, (Rep.) 183 majority. The official returns will make no material changes, and his election is settled.

THE MAJORITY IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 9.—Reports from all the counties in the State, mostly official, make the plurality for the Garfield Electors 6,532. The vote will not be officially canvassed until Nov. 24.

A SENSITIVE DEMOCRAT.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Nov. 9.—J. Harry Zerby, editor and publisher of the Schuylkill *Republican*, was arrested to-day, charged, on the oath of the Hon. John W. Ryon, with libel. The words complained of as libelous were published Oct. 2, and are as follows: "John W. Ryon, or rather Honest John, is one of the four Democratic Congressmen who have been defrauding the United States mails by franking documents against the law. The fraud was discovered by the leaking of a mail-bag last week; and yet John Ryon says he is for the preservation of the Union at the same time he is robbing it." Zerby entered bail in the sum of $1,000.

A SILLY STORY EXPOSED.

THE "WORLD'S" SENSATIONAL CHARGES ABOUT THE RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT REFUTED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The double-leaded editorial in the New-York *World* of to-day, charging that the records of the various departments of the Government here were recently overhauled by "unofficial persons," under instructions from the chiefs of the several departments during their absence, is the most silly effort to produce a sensation that has been made for many years. The whole story is ridiculous and borders on the idiotic. No one having the slightest knowledge of the manner of keeping the records of the Government could have been imposed on with so silly a story. The records of the Government cannot be mutilated so as to conceal any particular transaction, as the *World* intimates has been done, and particularly by "unofficial persons," who could no more trace the various records made of every claim admitted and allowed, and every warrant drawn on the Treasury, than he could fly across the Atlantic Ocean. There is not a single transaction in the way of drawing money from the Treasury that is not recorded at least twenty times in as many different places, and the only way to prevent the records from showing the exact nature of each transaction would be entirely to consume with fire all the executive departments and their contents. The *World's* sensation directs particular attention to the War Department, whose records, it intimates, have been made the special object of its mythical vandals. When it is known that there are few if any buildings in the City of New-York large enough to hold the war records alone, the absurdity of rummaging and mutilating the records of the War Department by an entire battalion of "unofficial persons" will be appreciated. "Let it be remembered," said the *World*, "that the archives of the Government cover four previous Republican Administrations as well as the Administration of President Hayes, and that the accounts of the Nation have never been examined by experts or officials not affiliated with the party in power since the year 1860." This is simply ludicrous. The people have not forgotten, if the editor of the *World* has, that Senator Davis, of West Virginia, with a corps of experts, were delving among the records of the Treasury Department for two years; that the celebrated Glover, during two entire Congresses, roamed through all the executive departments with experts and gymnasts in false swearing, armed with all the authority of the House of Representatives and the terrors of its subpœna *duces tecum*. All the committees of the Forty-fourth Congress were turned loose among the records of the Government with the fullest authority to make investigations in every direction and of every subject, and yet all these years of search have resulted in discovering comparatively nothing to reflect upon the integrity of the administration of the Government. After five years of thorough and anxious investigation of the public records, and with the valuable knowledge acquired by that protracted experience, the Democrats cannot be seduced into making an official inquiry upon such wild and foolish statements as those published by the *World*.

BOURBON REVOLUTIONARY TALK.

MR. APGAR DENIES THAT HE OR HIS ASSOCIATES INTEND TO THROW OUT NEW-YORK'S VOTE.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—The following letter has been addressed to the *Argus* by Mr. Edgar K. Apgar, a member both of the Democratic State Committee and of the Executive Committee of that body:

ALBANY, Nov. 9, 1880.

To the Argus:

As there appears to be some misunderstanding on the subject, it is proper to state that there has been no meeting held since the day of election, either of the Democratic State Committee, or of the Executive Committee of that body, nor have notices been sent to the members of either committee for any such meeting in the future. Any action taken by the members of the committee, whether officers or otherwise, is individual action, which the committee has not authorized, and for which it cannot be held responsible. In so grave a matter as calling into question the vote of New-York in the Electoral College too great caution cannot be exercised. The only way in which any contest could be made, with even a shadow of probable success, would be by the rejection of the Republican Electoral tickets, on which the word "Electors" has been twice printed. This, I believe, cannot and should not be done, to change the result in any other way more than 20,000 separate cases of fraudulent or corrupt voting would have to be proved—an evident impossibility. It certainly cannot be expected that the present State Board of Canvassers will declare otherwise than is shown by the face of the returns, and my view of Democratic doctrine leads me to hold that Congress cannot go behind the seal of the State to investigate fraud at the polls in the choice of Presidential Electors. This being so, it seems to me that all talk assuming to possess an official character about having the Electoral vote of this State cast for Hancock, is calculated to bring ridicule and reproach upon the Democratic Party, and would tend, if importance were given to it, to produce a stil worse effect. Those who would justify even a slight departure from established laws and forms to count in Gen. Hancock, in a spirit of revenge for the frauds of 1876, would, in my judgment, go far to make the bad precedent of that year a rule for the future and would take a long step toward Mexicanizing our Government. Holding firmly to these views, I am impelled to their public utterance as a member of the Democratic State Committee and of the Executive Committee, in order that I "may not be considered to have by silence acquiesced in" what purports to be, but is not, the authorized action of either committee. Very truly yours,

EDGAR K. APGAR.

THE FOURTH VIRGINIA DISTRICT.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 9.—Full official returns from the counties composing the Fourth Congressional District of Virginia give Jorgensen, Republican candidate for Congress, over 5,000 majority over Coleman, (Dem.) His total vote was nearly 14,000. This is the largest vote and largest majority ever given in the Fourth District, and leads the vote for the Electoral ticket by more than 500.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 9.—The official returns of the vote of the Fourth Congressional District of Virginia, comprising 11 counties and the city of Petersburg, show the following: Democratic Electoral ticket, 5,196; Readjusters, 3,574; Republicans, 13,568, Coleman, 5,768; Jorgensen, 13,698.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND IN MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 9.—The clerks' returns of votes for Electors for President and Vice-President have been received at the office of the Secretary of State from all but six towns and six plantations. With the exception of adding somewhat to the total vote, the figures from the remaining towns will not materially change the result, which is as follows: For Garfield, 74,005; for Hancock and Weaver Electors, 64,839; for Weaver straight Greenback Electors, 4,076; for Dow, 60; scattering, 12. Total, 142,991; majority for Garfield, 5,010.

DAKOTA'S REPUBLICAN DELEGATE.

YANKTON, Dakota, Nov. 8.—Twenty-five counties heard from and 19 estimated, give Pettigrew, (Rep.,) for Delegate to Congress, 10,000 majority.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

A STORY ABOUT THE EX-MINISTER TO CHINA.

EXTRAORDINARY LANGUAGE ATTRIBUTED TO MR. SEWARD REGARDING THE CHINESE QUESTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—The *Bulletin* this evening publishes a letter from a trustworthy correspondent at Tientsin, China, in which is given the substance of an interview between the Chinese Grand Secretary of State, Li Hung Chang, and Mr. Seward, late Minister of the United States in China. The interview took place during a parting call by Mr. Seward on being removed from his post. He informed the Secretary that a Commission was on its way to Peking, seeking to modify the Burlingame treaty; that it was appointed by the Administration at the instigation of an Irish mob; that the treaty could not be made any better, and to change it as proposed would be great injustice, as well as a gross insult to China, and unconstitutional withal; that if the Grand Secretary would stand firm and so counsel his Government, no change need be or should be made that the Chinese had been shamefully maltreated in California, stoned, robbed and murdered; that the murders could be counted by thousands, and the robberies by millions; that in California alone this robbery amounted to $18,000,000; that while no notice was taken of these by our Government and no justice given the Chinese in our courts, let a citizen of the United States or any foreigner be stoned, robbed, or maltreated in China and a great outcry is made and a large money compensation demanded; that had he acceded to the demands of his Government, and thereby stultified himself by asking a concession so outrageously unjust and insulting to the Chinese as the proposed modification of the treaty, he would now be Minister and President of this commission, but this he scorned to do and hence his resignation. Mr. Seward also endeavored to prejudice the Secretary against the *personnel* of the commission. He said the new Minister knew nothing of politics or diplomacy, and was entirely ignorant of the question he had been sent to settle. He might know a little of international law as taught to school-boys, but that would be of little use to him here. He said further that the gentleman from South Carolina was a *doctrinaire*, and the member from California a man of mediocre ability only, but thoroughly imbued with the California idea that the Chinese must go; that he had intrigued and wire-pulled for more than two years for ex-Ministers' places; that the principal ingredients in his nature were selfishness and egotism. In addition to this, Mr. Seward has, since his removal at Peking, here, in Tientsin, at Shanghai, and on board the steamer when traveling between here and Shanghai, spoke in the most disrespectful terms of the President and of the honorable Secretary of State, speaking of the latter as "that man Evarts," who had suppressed his treaty dispatches, and had been the principal cause of his political downfall by allowing his removal.

THE TROOPS IN THE WEST.

GEN. SHERIDAN CALLING ATTENTION TO THE INADEQUACY, IN NUMBERS, OF THE PRESENT FORCE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Gen. Sheridan's annual report to the General of the Army sets forth that there are in the Department of Dakota 4,850 officers and men; in the Department of the Platte, 2,640; in the Department of Missouri, 4,720, and in the Department of Texas, 3,640. He wishes again to put himself on record as considering this force entirely inadequate to the great territory and the numerous demands upon the Army from the Northern and Southern borders. The ratio is about one man to every 75 square miles, and in Texas one man to every 125 square miles. The result of this condition of affairs is that troops are frequently overworked and often compelled to take the field against greatly superior numbers. The officers and men are equal in intelligence, activity, and devotion to duty to any army in the world, and no army of its size accomplishes one-third as much hard work from one year's end to another. He refers to the rapidity with which immigrants are taking up land in the far West, and calls attention to the recommendations of Gen. Pope that permanent posts be established in lieu of the present costly and insufficient small posts. He says the railroad companies are the strongest allies of the military in the West, and shows what wonders of enterprise are being accomplished by these vigorous corporations in the unsettled regions of the Territories.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $311,510 48, and from Customs $653,680 75.

The President to-day appointed Daniel Chadwick to be United States Attorney for the district of Connecticut; Howard Emery, Third Lieutenant in the Revenue Service, and George F. Lincoln, of Connecticut, United States Consul at Stettin.

President Hayes yesterday appointed Charles W. Slaigle, of Fairfield, Iowa; Otis P. G. Clark, of Newport, R. I., and A. B. Nichols, of Philadelphia, Commissioners to examine and report upon 50 miles of railroad constructed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company west of the Missouri River.

The bronze statue of Admiral Farragut, executed by Mrs. Vinnie Ream-Hoxie and erected in Farragut-square, in this city, will be unveiled about Dec. 10. The Naval Brigade, which is to participate in the naval review at Hampton Roads, will probably come to Washington and share in the unveiling ceremonies.

It has been decided by the President in the case of the Hirth murderers that Bedford and Quesnan shall be hanged on Friday, Nov. 19, and that the sentence of Sandy Finn shall be commuted to imprisonment for life in the Albany Penitentiary. The counsel of the prisoners appealed to the President for a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life for all of them, on the ground of there being some doubt as to their being the guilty persons.

The number and value of stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards issued by the Third Assistant Postmaster-General upon requisitions received from Postmasters throughout the country during the month of October are the largest ever known in the history of the Post Office Department. The figures are as follows: Stamps—Number, 119,043,818; value, $3,955,400. Stamped envelopes—Number, 26,721,900; value, $647,404. Postal cards—Number, 40,964,000; value, $409,300. Total number, 186,744,218; value, $4,312,604.

Col. A. B. Meacham, of the Ute Commission, reached Washington last night direct from Denver. He says the Utes do not want a war, and will not fight unless they think it their last resource. Secretary Schurz has requested Mr. Poppleton, of Omaha, the attorney for *Standing Bear in the celebrated Ponca case, to de*fend the six Sioux Indians now held at Fort Omaha on a charge of horse-stealing, and has tendered to him the fee of $250 raised by the Spotted Tail Indians among themselves and sent to Secretary Schurz recently with the request that he hire a lawyer to defend their brethren in difficulty.

GOV. COLQUITT INAUGURATED.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 9.—Gov. Colquitt was inaugurated for a second term to-day, with great enthusiasm. The Fifth United States Artillery Band played "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie" together, amid loud cheers. The Governor's inaugural shows Georgia to be more prosperous than ever before.

THE SPRAGUE FAMILY TROUBLES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 9.—A warrant was issued at Wakefield to-night for the arrest of young Sprague on the charge of attempting to shoot his mother's Trustee.

The Directors of the First National Bank today voted to divide among the stockholders the whole amount of the Sprague notes held by the bank, amounting to $750,000, the consent of which, it is understood, has been the chief object of the recent controversy in the institution.

HONORING JUDGE FOLGER.

HIS ADVICE TO THE YOUNG REPUBLICANS OF ALBANY, WHO SERENADED HIM.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—The Capital City Club, the oldest Republican organization here, made its last parade of the campaign to-night, and serenaded Chief-Justice Folger, at the Kenmore Hotel. In response, Judge Folger said:

MY YOUNG FRIENDS OF ALBANY: So far as this loud acclaim and this brilliant exhibition is out of regard for me, I thank you. So far as it showeth your joy in recent political results, I am affected like unto you. For I hold that no man having his wits about him ought to live a citizen of this land of ours without having political convictions and preferences honestly formed; nor need he stifle pleasure when they prevail. I see before me young men, some of whom probably cast their first vote for Electors on Tuesday last; some of whom, I doubt not, have been for weeks panting for the privilege to do likewise. Let me say to them that they are likely for years to be important factors in the conduct of public affairs in this Republic. While it is well that they have political convictions, it is as well that they be intelligent, not formed in ignorance or fostered by prejudice. There should be study of the theory and spirit of our Government as well as familiarity with the minor practical workings of it. Our country is a broad land full of varied interests, peopled by the overflow from many nationalities. Every form of faith, every shade of opinion, every degree of intelligence, nearly every condition of life are found in it. It becomes him who is to take part in the control of its destines to be well informed of its needs and capabilities, so so enlarge his views as that he will be bound by no local prejudice, being tolerant of the belief and opinions of other while holding firm to his own. A political conviction is like a despot; if he is wise and pure and good and firm, some think he makes the best ruler a State can have. If he be foolish and vicious, bad and vacillating, none will doubt that he makes the worst. Ought I say more? In the time past I have mixed some in public affairs. I was not backward in expressing and enforcing my views on the political topics of the day with fearlessness and frequency, and at times, I apprehend, with fervency and vigor. But now that, by the grace of the people and the favor of the Executive, I am put in a judicial position, it is not seemly that one so placed should make frequent or lengthened exhibitions of his political partialities. You will excuse me, then, if my words at this time are few, lest my tongue will started be too nimble and slip the bridle of a decent reticence which it ought ever to wear. I will stop, then, with once more thanking you with all my heart for the honor you do me, wishing you all happiness and success in every proper endeavor of life, whether in private matters or public affairs, and bidding you go in peace in this joyous, innocent, and beautiful demonstration of your satisfaction.

BERNHARDT'S SECOND NIGHT.

CHARACTER AND SIZE OF THE AUDIENCE—READING THE MORNING PAPERS.

Mlle. Bernhardt spent yesterday quietly, after the fatigues of her first night. At breakfast she had all the morning papers brought to her, and amused herself in scanning the mass of criticisms contained therein. She declared herself more than satisfied with the nature of her reception, and was especially pleased with the generally kindly and respectful tenor of the comments. After breakfast and a drive in the Park in the company of Mr. Jarrett, she visited the theatre and from 1:30 till 4 busied herself in the rehearsal of "Frou Frou," which is next on the list to "Adrienne." The rehearsals of the company are of the strictest kind. At 7 o'clock, after dinner with Mr. Jarrett, the actress, with Mlle. Colombier, and one or two others of her suite, repaired again to the theatre and prepared for the second rendering of "Adrienne." The same crush and bustle, though in lesser degree, were visible outside the house and in the lobbies as on the opening night. The doorways, however, were less blocked, and exit and egress were not matters of intense difficulty. Good seats, too, were to be had at prices approaching a reasonable figure, and nothing more was heard of the preposterous demands of $10 and $15 for orchestra chairs that were so numerous on the first night. For $5, the best of seats were to be had, and as time passed the speculators dropped to $4, and even much lower. At 8:15, after the curtain had risen on the first act, seats in the orchestra, for which $3 50 and $3 had been paid, were offered for as low $2, and in some cases for $1. At 8:30 o'clock every seat in the orchestra and all except $1 or $2 seats in the balcony, were filled with an audience as brilliant as that which welcomed the actress on Monday. But the second balcony was not more than one-third filled, and in the top gallery only the lower tiers were occupied. In view of the fact that in the Academy of Music, with such stars as Gerster and Campanini as attractions, these same seats are offered for 50 cents, it is thought that Mlle. Bernhardt's management may ultimately see the way to a similar reduction. At half a dollar the 500 unoccupied seats in the family circle could easily have been filled last night, and a corresponding reduction would have had the same effect upon the empty rows of the second balcony.

The audience that crowded the lower portion of the house was critical as well as brilliant, and listened with absorbed attention. Occupying seats in the proscenium boxes, or in portions of the orchestra nearest the stage, were Senator Roscoe Conkling, Lester and Arthur Wallack, Congressman Levi P. Morton, State Senator Robert H. Strahan, and Hubert O. Thompson. Mrs. James Lewis and a party of ladies in elaborate toilets sat behind the red and gold barricade of one of the proscenium boxes. Senator Conkling, with a bevy of ladies, occupied a snug corner beneath the right-hand proscenium, not failing to watch the play closely and applaud the more thrilling passages. Mlle. Bernhardt, apparently, had quite recovered from her first night's nervousness. The scenes with Maurice and the Abbé, in the second and third acts, were warmly received, and the culmination of the drama in the fourth act was accorded a most enthusiastic reception. The lines from "Phèdre" thrilled the absorbed audience and liberal cheers and plaudits greeted her.

AN OFFICER SHOT AND KILLED.

of the company or by their positions relative to Cumberland and Frostburg.

After some other inquiries, eliciting contradictory replies, Mr. Bliss again pressed the witness to give the name of his employer.

Witness's counsel objected, saying the witness would perjure and disgrace himself by breaking his oath of secrecy. Judge Davis expressed the opinion that no oath to any secret organization could stand in the way of justice. If the witness was what he purported to be, it was important that he should show it. He thought the witness should answer.

The witness, after consulting with his counsel, said his employer's name was William H. Thompson, once a lawyer, but of late having no practice. He lives in West Cumberland, in Baltimore-street, sometimes called West Baltimore-street; witness saw him last Thursday and got his permission to come to New-York; Thompson lives just opposite the jail, and the witness had lived with him from the time he was 8 years of age until he was 20; since then he had not lived with him. Thompson, he said, had a daughter and two sons, George and Robert. When he saw Thompson on Thursday he asked him if he thought it would hurt him or the organization for him to come and testify. Thompson was a man weighing 140 pounds, had gray hair and whiskers, and did not wear a mustache. The witness, after some objection by counsel, wrote his name for Mr. Bliss—Robert Lindsay. Then he went back and attempted to minutely describe his trips to Lynn and Lowell, and to tell where he had seen Morey. Morey had told him he was stopping at the Kirkland House. He got the forged letter for Morey in a box in the Eckhart mine, where letters are left for him. It was not signed, but he believed the note indorsing it was written by Thompson.

On going to Boston to meet Morey he traveled from New-York in a steam-boat, going all the way to Boston by boat, landing at the wharf in the morning and taking the cars directly to Lynn. This place in the Eckhart mine where he got his letters was about a quarter of a mile from the entrance, in a niche in the wall, and in that box he left his report for Thompson on his return. It was his custom to sleep in houses along the Frostburg road, but he did not know the names of any of the families. The night he left Cumberland he slept in a house on Mechanic-street, which he could not precisely locate. The night before he slept in a house on the Frostburg road. He could not tell whose house it was, although he had been walking up and down that road for 14 years.

A recess was taken at 1:15 o'clock, and in the afternoon the court-room was still more crowded than it was in the morning. Among the witnesses present was an old lady, dressed in black and closely veiled. Dr. Jonathan W. Goodell, a physician who had practiced in Lynn for 15 years, never knew H. L. Morey or any J. W. Goodell except himself, although he had made inquiries to find him. There was no other person of the same name in Lynn. The witness was shown the letter purporting to have been written by J. W. Goodall as Executor of H. L. Morey. He said he did not write it, was not Executor of H. L. Morey, and had not been an Administrator in 15 years; did not know of the existence of H. L. Morey in Lynn.

Robert Lindsay was recalled, asked to keep his tooth-pick out of his mouth, and again questioned as to whether he had slept in Cumberland at that time a year. He could not remember that he had, but he said he never slept twice in the same place.

Mr. Bliss—Have you any other name than Lindsay? "Yes, Sir."

"You sometimes go by the name of James L. Barry?" "Yes, Sir." He admitted that he had passed under both names; that James L. Barry was his right name, and that when he swore to his affidavit over the name of Robert Lindsay he swore to a false name. Still, he had two names. His mother's name was Lindsay, and his father's Barry—Robert Barry. The laboring men knew him as Barry. The letters in his box in the niche in the mine were addressed to Robert Lindsay. In his visit to Lynn he passed as Lindsay. He had never stopped at hotels in Cumberland, as he did not want to be seen. The railroad from Cumberland to Frostburg did not go through any tunnels or towns. He usually walked the 19 or 15 miles between the two places. Further examination revealed his ignorance of the characteristics of the road. When pressed he said he could not give the name of one householder living on the road between Cumberland and Frostburg. The counsel for the defense had no questions to put to Lindsay, and he left the stand. Detective Crowley following him and standing just behind him in the court-room.

Samuel S. Morey was again questioned, and explicitly stated that he went to Lynn in July, 1879, to make out his affidavit for pension, and staid at the house of Mrs. Clara T. Morey. Mr. Brooke then announced that the case for Kenward Philp was closed.

Mr. Bliss called Henry J. Johnson, of Cumberland, Md., Postmaster, and editor of the *Daily News*. He testified that he had lived in the city 16 years; was familiar with the streets and people; there was no West Baltimore-street in the place. The witness was rapidly showing that the descriptions of Lindsay were wild and inaccurate, when Mr. Brooke interrupted, but Judge Davis decided that the witness could go on to show that Lindsay did not know anything about the place. The witness knew the occupants of houses in West Cumberland; never heard of any such man as William H. Thompson. Mr. Johnson's description of the Eckhart Mine, the town of Eckhart, the course of the roads, and the condition of the mines materially differed from the account given by Lindsay. He said that the Borden Mine was the only one in the neighborhood worked by a shaft; the rest had lateral entrances only. There were no questions by the defense.

William E. Griffith, a resident of Cumberland for eight or nine years, book-keeper of the First National Bank, testified that he knew every person in West Cumberland, and could name every one in the neighborhood in which Lindsay testified that Thompson lived. He knew no W. H. Thompson, or any other man named Thompson; thought he had seen Lindsay last Thursday with a policeman named Birmingham and another man named Beppler. The three were in a buggy covered with mud, and the horse was tired out.

James Reed, of Cumberland, Steward of the Alms-house, who had been Deputy Sheriff of the county and a resident of the place 25 years, said he knew everybody in West Cumberland; had never heard of W. H. Thompson.

Clara T. Morey was then called, and the old lady, who had been in waiting, took the stand and was sworn. She had lived in Lynn 12 or 14 years, and before that for 25 years in Lowell. She is now a widow, her husband, Samuel C. Morey, having died 35 years ago. She was his second wife. By his first wife his children were Samuel S. Morey, (the previous witness,) Francis Alexander Wright Morey, and Julian Abbott Morey. Frank Morey is in South America; the other son was in New-Hampshire when she last heard of him. Her husband also had by his first wife three daughters, all of whom are now dead. The witness's children were George Edward Morey, who died in infancy, and George H. C. Morey, now in court. Her husband had one brother, William Morey, and two half-brothers, Joseph and John W. John is a policeman in Boston, Joseph has been dead a good many years—perhaps 28—and William died nearly 30 years ago. She said a man named Wilson, a stranger, who said he was a lawyer from New-York, called upon her a short time ago and she made a statement to him.

Mr. Bell—What did you say? Mr. Brooke objected. Mr. Houghton then asked, "Did you tell the truth?" Mrs. Morey said, "Yes, I did."

Mr. Bell—"Mrs. Morey, do you know a person named H. L. Morey?" The witness—"I do not." "Did you ever know such a person?" "Not to my knowledge." She then added that she only heard of him within a few weeks, and then by the newspapers. Mr. Bell asked—"This witness, Samuel S. Morey, did he have an uncle named H. L. Morey?" "Well, (with a smile,) I didn't know he had; never heard of any." Joseph Morey, she said, had no children. His widow lived with the witness after her husband's death for some time, and then went away to a distance. If there was ever a Henry L. Morey she never heard of him.

George E. C. Morey, the only living son of Mrs. Clara T. Morey, testified that he never heard of an uncle named Henry L. Morey.

John W. Morey, a hale, hearty man of about 60 years of age, said he had been a policeman in Boston for 25 years. His father was Joseph Morey, of Andover, N. H. By his first wife his father had two sons, Samuel C. and William. They are now dead. The witness never knew any Henry L. Morey; never heard of him except in the newspapers. "If there was a Henry L. Morey, who was the uncle of Samuel S. Morey, he would have been my brother."

Frank D. Moore testified that Samuel S. Morey was his mother's brother, and that he had never heard of H. L. Morey. He had talked with Samuel Morey about his coming to New-York, and repeated the statements about the talk in Clark's and Sanborn's paper. Samuel had said he'd go, but added: "We'll all be in New-York and will be sure to see him." Brooke—"And you would be in Brooklyn?" Moore—"Yes, sir." Samuel Morey was then called, and with about $100 in his possession after his return from New-York last week; it was in fives, tens, ones, and twos. The witness had been asked to come to New-York by Mr. Kimball, who promised to pay his expenses and $1 50 a day while he was out of the mill where he works. To Mr. Bliss the witness said he was anxious to keep "Sam" out of trouble.

Edward N. Kent, a chemist and manufacturer of inks, testified that the name of H. L. Morey on the Kirkland House register, dates of Feb. 25, 1879, and Oct. 11, 1879, had been examined by him, and he found it was written in aniline ink, while the names above it were written with nutgall ink.

Rossers T. Powell, dock boss of the Eckhart mine, formerly a miner, described the Eckhart mine minutely, and strengthened the testimony that had been given to show Lindsay's unacquaintance with the mines. "He has guessed a little, but is not correct in any respect. Democrats and Republicans alike who had read the story pronounced it ridiculous." Mr. Bell announced that he had closed. Mr. Stoughton asked if the defense wished to submit the case without argument. Mr. Pryor rose, and said he only desired to submit a motion for the discharge of Philp. The motion was made independently of the question of the genuineness or spuriousness of the Morey letter. He claimed that the editorial was a privileged publication, a challenge before a public tribunal of the fitness of Gen. Garfield to be President of the United States. Philp had not committed a libel unless he had also forged the letter. He did not think that the interests of justice demanded that he should be put upon his trial. "Democrat as I am, I believe I am a patriot, and I should be glad if the President of the United States could be cleared of all taint in this matter."

Judge Davis said he could not dispose of the case until he had given it careful consideration. He thereupon adjourned the case until Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Detectives Crowley and Field, under direction from District Attorney Bell, arrested the witnesses, Lindsay and Samuel S. Morey, upon the complaint of Mr. George Bliss, for perjury. Lindsay was handcuffed, and, with Morey, who walked with two canes and had to be assisted, was taken to Police Head-quarters. They will be brought up for examination this morning.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Persistent inquiry has elicited the fact that a man named Robert Lindsay lives about four miles west of Cumberland, and was seen in that place last week, and is now believed to be in that region. Lindsay, who testified in New-York to-day, is not thought to be the man, nor is that witness believed, by the people of Cumberland, to have ever been in that region for any length of time. No such man as W. H. Harper, who Lindsay testified was his employer, is known in Cumberland, nor was there ever any lawyer by that name in the place. Altogether it is believed here that Lindsay is an assumed name of the witness, and that his visits to Cumberland, if ever made, were few and far between.

CANVASSING NEW-YORK'S VOTE.

OFFICIAL COUNTY RETURNS.

MORRISVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Garfield's official vote in Madison County is 6,793; Hancock's vote, 4,683.

MALONE, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The Democratic committee of Franklin County filed a protest with the County Canvassers to-day against the allowance of any ballot having "Elector" printed on the back. The protest will be disregarded.

THE RESULT IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The *Tribune* has complete official returns from all the counties in the State, which show the total vote on President to be 622,230, of which Garfield has 318,905; Hancock, 277,454; Weaver, 25,821; Dow and Phelps, 750; Garfield's plurality, 40,751; majority, 14,180. Cullom, (Rep.,) for Governor, has 2,500 less than Garfield, and all the State candidates run somewhat below.

THE TENNESSEE REPUBLICANS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 9.—W. R. Moore's (Rep.) majority in this Congressional district over Casey Young (Dem.) is 844.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out in the Goodshaw hoisting works, in Bodie, Cal., at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and destroyed the building. The shaft took fire and the timber burned down 20 or 30 feet. As soon as the flames were subdued, temporary hoisting works were improvised, and foreman James Hood descended the shaft. There were four men at work on the 650-foot level—McCabe, Jackson, Smith, and another whose name was not ascertained. All were found dead at the bottom. Engineer Parker has not been seen since the fire, and it is feared he may have been burned in the building.

A fire in the central part of Deadwood, last evening, destroyed the American House. The loss is $6,000; uninsured.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—The bark Union, from Stettin, which arrived here to-day, has on board the Captain and crew of the Norwegian bark Lesplot, of Fredrickstad, from Miramichi, for Liverpool, with lumber, which was abandoned Oct. 18, in latitude 46° longitude 28°, with 14 feet of water in her hold.

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, Nov. 9.—Capt. Wilson, of the schooner Marquis, reports that the schooner Norway, of Garden Island, foundered 19 miles out from the "Ducks" on the Island, and all hands were lost. Their names are as follows: Captain William O'Brien, of Garden Island; mate—Alfred Jaffrie, of Wolfe Island; cook—Sarah Collinder, of Garden Island; sailors—Thomas and William Snell, Francis Quinn, William P. Crosby, and Robert Simons, all belonging to Garden Island. The vessel was laden with lumber and bound from Toledo for Kingston. The tug W. T. Robb, is towing the wreck to this port.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The Italian bark Biagio, Capt. Azzarini, which arrived at Bordeaux Oct. 27 from Baltimore, had her cargo damaged on the passage by heavy weather.

The British steamer Cohanim, Capt. Woddall, from Denia for New-York, has put into Madeira with her crank-shaft and after crank-pin broken.

The Danish brig Dagmar, Capt. Paulsen, from New-York April 9, has arrived at Hong Kong totally dismasted. She jettisoned her cargo and lost her rudder.

The British steamer Fifty-nine, Capt. Knight, which arrived at Bordeaux on Oct. 31 from New-Orleans, had a list to starboard, and the cabin and deck were damaged and flooded.

The British ship Hallsey, Capt. Malkie, from New-York Sept. 25, for Copenhagen, landed two survivors of the bark Macedonia, from Pensacola Aug. 19, for Berwick, which had been abandoned waterlogged and dismasted. Nine of the crew of the Macedonia were drowned.

The ship Importer, Capt. Sherburne, from Cardiff June 26, has arrived at Hong Kong, having lost her sails and mainyard during the passage.

The British ship Quorn, Capt. Bernier, from Quebec for Greenock has arrived, having lost her deck-load and bulwarks.

The British steamer Richmond, Capt. Knudsen, which arrived at Bordeaux on Oct. 31 from New-York, shipped a sea, listed to starboard, and damaged her cargo and deck.

FOREIGN BUSINESS NOTES.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—D. R. Charles, of Barrow, has failed. His liabilities are placed at £60,000.

Several Liverpool firms are somewhat involved.

A Berlin dispatch says: "As the railway between Baku and Tiflis, Russia, will be opened early in the Spring, American, German, and Russian merchants are already competing for the bores in the Baku petroleum district."

BUCHAREST, Nov. 9.—The River Volga is frozen, and many grain-laden vessels are caught in the ice. The harvest has been so short that the detention of the vessels will be seriously felt. The early approach of Winter has also prevented the completion of sowing in the south of Russia.

THE MURDERER OF FOUR PERSONS.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—A special to the *Commercial* says Frank Biedenberg, who killed his wife and child and Mrs. Stephens and child on Saturday night near Batesville, Ohio, is not dead, but is in jail at Woodsfield and will recover. The servant girl who was reported dead is still living, and may recover. No other cause than a sudden fit of insanity has been assigned by the neighbors for the deed.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE OPENED.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 9.—The Alabama Legislature met to-day. In the Senate every member was present. J. D. Rather, of Colbert County, was elected President, W. L. Clay Secretary, and C. C. Shorter Assistant. The House did not perfect its organization, but the Democrats met in caucus this afternoon to ballot, and will perfect the organization to-morrow.

A CLOTHING MANUFACTURER FAILS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 9.—G. H. Day, wholesale clothing manufacturer, made an assignment to-day to Gen. George F. McGinnis. His liabilities are mostly in Eastern cities, and amount to $45,000. The assets are estimated at $40,000.

NEWTOWN, R. I., Nov. 9.—Jesse H. Coggeshall, well-known merchant, is said, will be appointed Collector of Customs to-day. Edward S. Peckham, Deputy Collector, and Henry B. Barker, Clerk.

PICKING THE COTTON CROP.

NOT VERY GRATIFYING RESULTS THIS YEAR.

MANY STATES REPORTING A DECREASED YIELD—UNFAVORABLE WEATHER FOR PICKING.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 9.—The Cotton Exchange crop report has the following, compiled from 66 replies from 26 counties:

North Carolina and Virginia.—All the replies indicate exceedingly favorable weather during October. Thirty-five replies indicate more favorable weather than last year; 27 the same as last year, and 4 less favorable. The first frost appeared about Oct. 6, and a killing frost about Oct. 24. There was little or no damage to the crop. An average of 66 replies shows 71 per cent. of the crop picked. The picking will probably be finished by Dec. 1. Forty-three replies show an average increase in the yield of 23 per cent.; 14 the same as last year, and 5 a decrease of 17 per cent. compared with last year. Owing to unexceptionably fine weather, the crop is fully two weeks earlier than last year, and saved in fine condition. The yield of lint is represented as better than usual, owing to the use of fertilizers.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Nov. 9.—The Cotton Exchange has 95 replies from 74 counties, as follows:

Texas.—Eighty replies report the weather since Oct. 11, good; 16, wet; 15, the weather more favorable for gathering than at the same time last year; 31, the same; 50, less favorable; 99, no damage from frost; 90, 90 per cent. of cotton picked; 8, that picking will probably be finished by Nov. 15; 8, by Nov. 25; 15, by Dec. 1; 23, by Dec. 15; 12, by Dec. 25; 16, by Jan. 1; 30, that the yield will be 25 per cent. less than last year; 13, the same; 64, average 20 per cent. and 2 more. Several correspondents complain of sickness and scarcity of labor.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—The following is the crop report of the New-Orleans Cotton Exchange:

Louisiana.—Our report is compiled from 29 replies received from 21 parishes, average date, Oct. 31. The weather up to Oct. 27 is reported as favorable to the crop, and less favorable as compared with last year. Since the date mentioned, rains have been general. Light frosts occurred from about the 15th to the 20th, causing little or no damage. The proportion of the crop picked averages 60 per cent., and picking—weather permitting—will be finished about Dec. 12. The yield, as compared with last year, is reported to be about 30 per cent. less, except in parishes of East Baton Rouge and the Felicianas, which report an increase of 15 per cent.

Mississippi.—From 32 counties in this State we have 135 replies, the average date of Oct. 31. The weather was generally favorable up to the 27th; since then there have been heavy rains. On the whole the weather is decidedly less favorable than last year, as then it was very fine for a crop. A light frost appeared about the 19th, but no damage is reported. Sixty per cent. of the crop has been picked, and picking will be finished about Dec. 20, weather permitting. The yield averages 20 per cent. less than last year.

Arkansas.—We have 118 replies from 34 counties south of the Arkansas River, the average date of Oct. 31. Nineteen counties report the weather to have been good; 15 that it is favorable; 7 unfavorable, but, as compared with last year, it has been decidedly less favorable. Heavy rains occurred generally during the last few days of the month. From the 15th to the end of the month frost fell all over the district, but no damage is reported from that cause. About 50 per cent. of the crop is picked, and picking will be finished about Dec. 20. The yield promises to be 25 per cent. less than last year.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 9.—The Cotton Exchange has the following report:

Alabama.—Fifty-seven replies have been received from 36 counties. The weather is reported as having been fairly favorable in the eastern and northern counties, and unfavorable in the western and middle counties. As compared with last year, it is generally considered in the former section as more favorable, and all the other counties less favorable. There were light frosts from about the 23d to the 26th, but there was no damage therefrom. About 78 per cent. of the crop is reported as having been picked. The yield will be from 20 per cent. less than last year, to a decrease of 17 per cent. compared with last year. Owing to unexceptionably fine weather, the crop is fully two weeks earlier than last year, and saved in fine condition. The yield of lint is represented as better than usual, owing to the use of fertilizers.

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Texas.—Eighty replies report the weather since Oct. 11, good; 16, wet; 15, the weather more favorable for gathering than at the same time last year; 31, the same; 50, less favorable; 99, no damage from frost; 90, 90 per cent. of cotton picked; 8, that picking will probably be finished by Nov. 15; 8, by Nov. 25; 15, by Dec. 1; 23, by Dec. 15; 12, by Dec. 25; 16, by Jan. 1; 30, that the yield will be 25 per cent. less than last year; 13, the same; 64, average 20 per cent. and 2 more. Several correspondents complain of sickness and scarcity of labor.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—The following is the crop report of the New-Orleans Cotton Exchange:

Louisiana.—Our report is compiled from 29 replies received from 21 parishes, average date, Oct. 31. The weather up to Oct. 27 is reported as favorable to the crop, and less favorable as compared with last year. Since the date mentioned, rains have been general. Light frosts occurred from about the 15th to the 20th, causing little or no damage. The proportion of the crop picked averages 60 per cent., and picking—weather permitting—will be finished about Dec. 12. The yield, as compared with last year, is reported to be about 30 per cent. less, except in parishes of East Baton Rouge and the Feliciana

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THOMAS HUGHES.

TRUE MANLINESS. From the writings of Thomas Hughes. Selected by R. R. Brown. With an introduction by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

Americans have a special interest in Mr. Hughes. He is one of the few Englishmen who have unqualified respect and admiration for our country and its institutions. He sees in the adaptation of our Government and laws to the needs of the laboring classes, and in the opportunities offered by our fertile lands and ready markets, a better opening for emigration from overcrowded England than is offered by the broad expanses of her own colonies in Australia, Africa, and Canada. Through his efforts as President of the association that is striving so valiantly to establish an agricultural colony on the mountain slopes of East Tennessee he is introducing among us, not the refuse population which Europe has been too glad to deposit on our shores, but a class of hardy and practical farmers, whose experience, industry, and hard common sense make them an invaluable acquisition to the country. These are the men who, if they can tide over the tremendous difficulties that always attend pioneering, will do more toward introducing a new element of vitality into the South, opening up waste lands, and regenerating that impracticable region than all the legislation of the past 15 years.

Mr. Hughes's fame as a writer for the people was established many years ago, "Tom Brown" having been received with enthusiasm by a vast class who would undoubtedly denounce Scott and Bulwer as the producers of incomprehensible nonsense. The present volume is made up from those of his writings which have for their special purpose the inculcation of moral principle, integrity, and religious faith. It has, however, one novel feature which will give it special value to those interested in Mr. Hughes. This is the introduction, by way of preface, of an autobiographical letter addressed by him to Mr. James Russell Lowell. Having consented to write a short biographical notice for a volume of selections to be made in America from the writings of Mr. Hughes, Mr. Lowell applied directly to the philanthropist for the needful facts and dates. The result was an epistle found to be so interesting that Mr. Lowell determined to print it intact, with the exception of a few allusions to personal matters.

The autobiographical letter only covers 16 pages of a duodecimo volume, but its manner and matter are full of interest. Mr. Hughes's style is always pleasant and familiar, and more than ever so when he imagines himself to be inditing only a simple epistle to a friend. The self-introduction gives a very graphic account of his childish days, his struggles with classic learning at Rugby and Oxford, the early engagement and subsequent efforts to accumulate legal lore at Lincoln's Inn Fields, the sudden awaking to fame as the creator of "Tom Brown," and the gradual connection with schemes for social improvement which have brought him into such conspicuous notice as a benefactor of his fellow-men. Much more interesting than any biography could have been is this letter, which gives all the facts, and, at the same time, shows the manner in which Mr. Hughes himself looks back upon the ardent and active life in which he has accomplished so much that not only redounds to his credit now, but will live long after he is gone.

According to his record of himself, Mr. Hughes was born at Uffington, Berkshire, England, Oct. 22, 1822, and passed his childhood at his grandfather's house, spending one month of the year in London, but the other eleven "at the foot of the Berkshire chalk-hills, much in the manner depicted in 'Tom Brown.'" The preparatory school he attended was that of Winchester. Here an important feature in the curriculum was the learning of poetry by heart, in which Tom Hughes did well, but fell behind other lads in the point of marks, owing to his inveterate hatred of Milton. This poet commanded more marks than the others, but young Thomas's detestation of him, conceived in the following wise, could not be overcome: The Duchess of Buckingham, with whom the family was on visiting terms, on one occasion presented herself and his elder brother each with a sovereign. While driving it homeward the precious coin was dropped from the carriage and only recovered after a prolonged search. The unfortunate owner never saw it again. It was taken charge of by his careful grandmother and ultimately returned to him in the shape of a pocket edition of "Milton's Poems," with the inscription on the title-page, "Thomas Hughes, from the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos." The philanthropist still preserves the "odious small volume," but nothing ever would induce him as a boy to learn a single line written by the great poet of Puritanism.

Mr. Hughes went to Rugby at the age of 10, and at 19 left it with regret and lamentation for Oxford. He accuses himself of "dreadfully bad scholarship," and suggests that he was not energetic here but "was certainly not inclined to think so. There seems, however, to have been an outcropping of the philanthropic spirit. "Up to my time," he writes, "the school-close (or play-grounds) was kept as sacred ground, no 'lout,' as we politely called the neighboring lieges, being allowed to set foot within the precincts." As "head of the eleven, and so a sort of constitutional monarch of the close," young Thomas invited the best cricksters among the louts to come in, and got up matches with their club, greatly to the advantage, as he maintains, of the school as well as the town. At Oxford he made his trial of college dissipations, but discovered that he had little taste for them. He apparently had a taste for something else, however, for at the end of his second year he engaged himself to be married. This event steadied him so thoroughly that he abandoned every kind of youthful folly. Mr. Hughes is in favor of youthful engagements, for young men at least. He writes:

"From my own experience, I would have every youngster get engaged by the time he is 21, though I am not prepared to maintain that a long engagement is so good for girls as boys. Mine, at any rate, was the making of me." The marriage took place in 1847, after a probation of three years, insisted upon by the lady's friends. Three months later he was admitted to the Bar, and began the career which was to result in the attachment of the letters Q. C. to his name.

It was shortly after his call to the Bar that Mr. Hughes began to take an active part in enterprises of philanthropy. The year 1848 was that of the great Chartist movement. On the 10th of April he paraded, as he says, "like the rest of respectable society, as a special constable, though with shrewd misgivings in my own mind that the Chartists had a great deal to say for themselves." In this belief he soon found sympathizers. Mr. Frederick Maurice had recently been appointed Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, and was gathering round him a number of young barristers and students, whom he induced to occupy their spare time by teaching in a ragged school and visiting the poor of the neighboring districts. The conviction grew upon the young men that their wretched beneficiaries could only be helped by some radical and systematic method of banding them together for mutual assistance, and one of their number was sent to Paris to study the working men's associations there. His observations were so favorable that an experimental association was formed, with Mr. Maurice as President. The projectors of the enterprise were all busy men, tied to offices from 10 to 5 o'clock, so that they met to settle their rules and organize their work at 8 in the morning and 6 in the evening. Tailoring was the business selected, and the association started in large airy workshops, with a slop-worker who had been in prison, as a manager, and some dozen associates of kindred character. This was the beginning of the Christian Socialist movement which attracted much attention at the time and has since spread until there is a union of societies all over England doing an immense amount of good among the poor. The energy with which it was started did a great deal toward spreading it along the road to success. The young men wrote tracts and started a small paper called the *Christian Socialist*. There were soon at strife with nearly the whole of the English press, which observed any number of bitter and sarcastic articles upon them. But, as Mr. Hughes puts it, "We were young and sanguine, and so thoroughly convinced we were right that we cared, shall I say, not a d—n for their damning."

Mr. Hughes carried on his work for the association in conjunction with his legal business, and met with great success in both fields. Within a few years the Working Men's College was established, Mr. Maurice being the first and Mr. Hughes the present President. The latter, however, came upon the field only when he could still found time to plunge into another enterprise of a more or less similar character. His first statements of starry-hollow game about, however, in the following manner: He writes, in 1856: "By this time we had a boy of 8, and thinking over what I should like to say to him before he went to school, I took to writing a story as the easiest way of bringing out what I wanted." The result was "Tom Brown at Rugby," and lasting fame as a story-writer for Mr. Hughes. At first he was held by dread lest his success in fiction should lose him the respect of his clients, but this wore off, and in response to a tempting offer from Macmillan "Tom Brown at Oxford" appeared. With all this it would seem as if Mr. Hughes might have been more than fully occupied. On the contrary, on the midst of his literary labors he began to appear in public life as the leader of a semi-political party. This move on his part was largely the result of the difficulties in which we had become involved on this side of the ocean. He tells us:

"This is how it came about: There had been roused in me lively sympathy with the Abolitionists, and I had followed nearly the progress of events through the fugitive slave and free soil agitators. There was no warmer sympathizer with Garrison and John Brown and Lévi Coffin in England; so when the Lincoln election came, and South Carolina led off the seceding States with jubilant applause of society in England, I went at once fiercely into the other camp. You may judge of the difficulty of getting our public men of note to take active sides with the North (though many of them didn't conceal their sympathy and were ready to speak in Parliament and write) by the fact that I was about the most prominent speaker at the first great public meeting which was held in London. This proved to be such an extraordinary success that there was no further effort on the part of the Yangees (that name hadn't been invented yet, but it was precisely the same party) to demonstrate publicly in the metropolis. In other centres there was need of such work, and I went to Birmingham and Liverpool to speak and deliver lectures on the war and its causes and issues. It was supposed that there was to be a row at the latter place, which was the stronghold of the rebels, but all went off quietly."

Mr. Hughes tells us that it was mainly in consequence of these doings that he was asked by the working folk of South London to stand as a Parliamentary candidate for Lambeth in 1868. He did so, and was elected by a large majority. From that time he gradually gave up legal business, and in 1868 "took silk," as it is called—i. e., became a Queen's Counsel. The year following he produced his "Alfred the Great," also published by Macmillan, in the "Sunday Series." In Parliament Mr. Hughes gave the greater part of his attention to what he calls "social political questions," but interested himself very little in parties. In 1870 he paid his first visit to America. Of this he has very little to say, dismissing it with the one word "delightful." It has been Mr. Hughes's fate not to be re-elected to Parliament since his first term. In 1874 the co-operative movement had come to the front, rousing the tradesmen to indignation and bitterness. It also happened that at Marylebone, for which place Mr. Hughes proposed to stand, there were three Liberal candidates for only two seats. It was agreed to refer the matter to the Attorney-General, and to allow him to decide who should retire. His conclusion was that Mr. Hughes had the least chance of election, owing to the opposition of the members of the Trade Protection Society, and that he was the man to withdraw. Mr. Hughes did so, much against his own inclination. A similar event happened at the last election. He was to stand for Salisbury. All went well until just before the election, when, through the same influence, he was, as he expresses it, "thrown over" by the party organization. Apparently, he does not at present regret his inability to obtain a seat in Parliament, as it gives him more time to devote to his various philanthropic undertakings, particularly the one on the mountain slopes of East Tennessee.

So much space has been devoted to a résumé of Mr. Hughes's introductory letter that but little can be given to the consideration of the book. It is not one, however, about which much requires to be said. It consists of 154 different selections from Mr. Hughes's writings. Some of these cover several pages and others do not exceed a few lines. They are simply numbered with roman letters, but upon consulting the index at the back of the volume are found to be divided under such heads as Ambition, Education, Discipline, Death, &c. Their purpose is the cultivation of moral sentiment and religion in the reader, and they embody a vast amount of valuable teaching and precept. The same class of readers that gave such a warm welcome to Mr. Hughes's volume entitled "The Manliness of Christ" will appreciate this one. No little discernment and discrimination has been shown in making and arranging the selections, those being taken that are most characteristic of the author and which most distinctly indicate his lines of thought. The little book with its pleasant autobiographical letter has been published at an opportune moment.

NEW BOOKS.

—A First Italian Course. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1880.—An intelligent person, well versed in Latin and French, familiar with Grimm's law, and knowing the principles of universal grammar, could learn, from this principia, in about 20 minutes, to say, in Italian, "the uncle has the wax," and "the mother has a watch." His march would then be arrested by the appalling discovery that there are five sorts of verbs in Italian, each of which has five different moods, besides the gerund and participle, and eight tenses, and that these verbs are further divided into three classes, the first, second, and third conjugation. After traversing these grammatical Alps and studying faithfully for six months, he would be able to read Italian prose by the help of a dictionary. But without any grammar at all, merely with an Italian newspaper or book and a dictionary, he would in the same time have accomplished quite as much, or more, and with a teacher using the natural method he would have learned to read and speak Italian easily. Dr. William Smith seems to be a kind of modern Ælius Donatus. His "Principia Latina" has been chosen as the model for innumerable "courses" in all languages, and this beginner's book in Italian patterns after it. Why muddle a beginner's brains with twaddle about "the impure s," "the partitive article," the "declension of the substantive," when the substantive has no declension, and why tell him that A is used in Italian "to give different meanings to the same word, as *anno* (year,) and *hanno* (they) have"—as if *annus* and *habent* ever might, could, would, or should have given birth to the same Italian word? This "course" is intended for persons who "have learned some Latin." If will teach them Italian in the same way they have, most likely, learned Latin—that is, they will learn to conjugate verbs and decline adjectives, but they will not acquire even a respectable facility in reading, writing, or speaking the language. When a boy wants to learn to play the fiddle he begins by beginning, and not by a three years' preliminary study of counterpoint, harmony and the logarithms of the dispason. We have only lately discovered that common sense is applicable to language as well as to fiddling.

—Introduction to Latin Prose Composition. By William F. Allen, of the University of Wisconsin. Boston: Ginn & Heath. 1880.—The place of prose composition in the study of Latin depends upon the method pursued. For classes which have been swallowing daily doses of grammar and little else, the more of it the better; no greater blessing could befall them than to have Prof. Allen's "Introduction" put into their hands. It would be their first introduction to a real knowledge of the Latin tongue. For others who have had the advantage of a more rational system of instruction, and to whom Cæsar's "Commentaries" or Tacitus's "Agricola" is something more than a parsing book, the use of a formal text-book of Latin prose composition is less essential, as the writing or the speaking of Latin is an important part of their daily class-room work. When they have finished reading an author they can, if they have been well taught, write short themes on the subjects he has treated in very fair Latin, and in close imitation of his style. Retranslation of an English version of a Latin author into the original seems, with such variations as an intelligent teacher can suggest, and frequent essays in independent composition, are, in general, better forms of exercise than the use of such set forms as the text-books of Latin prose composition usually give. Prof. Allen's work, however, is excellent of its kind. Its method is clear; its hints on construction and references to the grammars abundant, its progress from the simple to the complex well graded, and even a young learner with a very slender preliminary knowledge of syntax would find it a gentle and kindly guide. The author has labored to impart a ready and practical knowledge of the idiomatic rela tions of the words in a Latin sentence, and his illustrative exercises, mostly taken from the best authors, are very happily chosen. He has wisely given the vocabulary in one body at the end of the volume, instead of providing a special vocabulary for each exercise.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Donohue, J.
Nos. 132, 148, 210, 221, 244, 258, 260, 274, 282, 284, 316, 327, 328, 329, 331, 332, 333.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Beach, J.
Case on—No. 606—The Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Clark et al. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Smith, J.
Case on—No. 2440—Cram vs. Crum. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Van Vorst, J.
Nos. 640, 1080, 1618, 1806, 2288, 2501, 2190, 2221, 2228, 2234, 2268, 1088, 2240, 1845, 2267, 1290, 2102, 2081, 1803, 2300, 2324, 2308, 2317, 2242, 2244.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Sedgwick, C. J., and Speir and Russell, JJ.
Nos. 11, 19, 18, 19, 22, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Freedman, J.
Nos. 47, 8, 11, 30, 42.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.
Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., and J. F. Daly and Van Hoesen, JJ.
Nos. 59, 93, 9, 14, 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 45, 46, 48, 51, 68, 70, 71, 81, 82, 91.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Larremore, J.
Nos. 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 12.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Van Brunt, J.
Nos. 823, 444.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by Sheridan, J.
Held in Superior Court, Part III.—Nos. 4026, 4527, 4441, 4474, 4057, 4079, 2395½, 3992, 3985, 4443, 4421, 4078, 402, 3906, 3286.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Howes, J.
Held in Common Pleas, Part I.—Nos. 4846, 3905, 3694, 3295¾, 3303, 3402, 2760, 4809, 4145, 4078, 4556, 4393, 3980, 4006, 3094, 4126, 3481.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Gross, J.
Held in Superior Court, Special Term.—Nos. 4790, 3983, 3986, 3732, 3954, 3980, 4084, 3855, 903, 872, 3902.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 04; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 04; cash; $1 04@$1 04¼ November; $1 05¾@$1 06 December; $1 06@$1 07 January; No. 3 Red Winter, $1 00@$1 01. Corn active, firm, and higher; 41¾c. cash or November; 42¾c. December; 42¾c. January; 43¾c. May. Oats strong and higher; 30c. cash; 30c. May. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley dull and higher; No. 2 at 63@64½c. Pork irregular and higher at $12 50@$12 55, cash; $12 25@$12 35, November; $12 40, December; $13 05@$13 10, the year; $13 25, January. Lard active, firm, and higher; $7 20, cash; $7 17½@$7 20, November; $6 15@$6 17½, December or the year; $6 17½@$6 20, January. Bulk-meats active, firm, and higher; short rib, $7 50; short clear, $7 50. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 11. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 6½c.@7c. Receipts—21,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 75,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Rye, 45,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—24,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 346,000 bushels Corn, 108,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Rye, 35,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Flour steady with a good demand. Wheat quiet; sellers and buyers apart; sales of 5,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, November, at $1 18; 5,000 bushels do., December, at $1 19½; 15,000 bushels do. on spot at $1 19½; 5,000 bushels No. 2 Red at 80c.; 95,000 bushels do. at 80½c.; 42,000 bushels do. at 80½c.; 12,000 bushels do. at 80¾c.; 9,000 bushels do. at 80c.; later, No. 2 Mixed was offered at 81c. on spot; 5,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, firm. Rye neglected. Freights to New-York by Rail—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 8c.; Canal Freights—Wheat, 4½c.; Corn, 3½c. Lake and Canal Receipts—Flour, 3,500 bbls., Wheat, 48,000 bushels; Corn, 42,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Barley, 25,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,350 bbls.; Wheat, 173,000 bushels; Corn, 393,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 10,400 bbls.; Wheat, 164,000 bushels; Corn, 308,000 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Rye, 10,000 bushels. Canal Shipments to Tide-water—Wheat, 250,000 bushels; Corn, 803,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 750 bbls. Wheat firmer; White State, $1 15@$1 16; Red do., $1 14. Corn unchanged. Oats firm; sales of 10,000 bushels No. 1 Canada at 32c.; 10,000 bushels Canada, by sample, at 30c.; 6,000 bushels do. at 30c.; No. 1 bright Canada held at $7 04; No. 2 Canada, 35c. Barley firm; New-York, 74@75c.; nominally 90@95c. Corn-meal in fair demand; bolted, $2 25; unbolted, $2c. Mill-feed unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat, 4½c.; Canal Corn, 3½c.; Rye, 5½c.; Barley, 6c. to New-York; Barley, 5½c. to Albany. Barley, 8½c., optional; Lumber, $2 10 to Albany; $3 to New-York. Lake Receipts—Barley, 21,000 bushels; Rye, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 42,000 bushels; Lumber, 1,307,000 feet. Shipments—Flour, 715 bbls.; Barley, 39,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Lumber, 780,000 feet. Receipts and shipments by Rail—Unimportant.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Flour firmer, but not quotably higher. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 02¾@$1 03, cash; $1 03¾@$1 03¾, November; $1 05¾, December; $1 09¾@$1 09¾, January; $1 09¾@$1 10¼, February; No. 3 do., 97¼@99¾c.; No. 4 do., 96c. Corn higher at 41¾@41¾c. cash; 41¾c., November; 40¾c., December; 40¾@40¾c., January; 41¼c., February; 44¾@45¼c., May. Oats higher at 32¾@33c. cash; 32¾c., November; 31¾c., December. Rye higher; 87c. bid. Barley nominal; steady. Whisky steady at $1 10. Pork dull; small lots, $13 50@$14. Lard firmer at 8c. bid. Bulk-meats quiet; 10 days' delivery, 6c.; 40 days, 6¼c. Bacon firm; $6 60; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 52,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—Flour strong; Family, $4 80@$5; fancy, $5 00@$5 15. Wheat stronger; No. 2 Amber, $1 06; No. 2 Red, $1 03. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 40½c.; No. 2 white, 41½c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 32c. Rye steady; No. 2, 80c. Barley strong and higher; No. 2 Fall, 95c. Pork dull at $13 50@$14. Lard strong and higher at $6 15. Bulk-meats quiet; Clear Rib, 7½c. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Whisky easier; common, $1 05@$1 25; high, $1 08@$1 10; packing, $1 05@$1 05; buyers', $1 05@$1 05; receipts, 19,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 9.—Wheat firm; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 01; Amber Michigan, $1 03½; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 03½; November, $1 03½; December, $1 03; January, $1 10½; February, $1 12¾; No. 3 Red, $1 03½; rejected, 90c.; No. 2 Red Miss., $1 07½. Corn firmer; High Mixed, 40½c.; No. 2, new, 45c.; old, spot, 40½c.; November, 40½c.; December, 43c.; May, 46c. Rejected, 45c.; new, 42½c. Oats firm; No. 2 spot and November, 32c.; December, 32c. Rye dull; No. 2, 80c. Barley, medium, prime, $4 25; No. 2 Mammoth, $4 50. At the Close—Wheat firm; No. 2 Red, December, $1 03; January, $1 10½; February, $1 12¾. Corn firmer; No. 2 spot and November, 40½c.; December, 43c.; May, 46

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA SONNAMBULA.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—NATIONAL EXHIBITION.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—THE SNOW FLOWER. Matinée.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—FROU-FROU.
BONIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARD PICNIC. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—NEEDLES AND PINS. Matinée.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—NORAH'S VOW. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—PRESTIDIGITATION.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—REVELS. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—HAZEL KIRKE.
MASONIC TEMPLE—THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—CONCERT.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—MY PARTNER. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—THE LEGION OF HONOR.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY.
STANDARD THEATRE—SHARPS AND FLATS.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—DANIEL ROCHAT.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE GUV'NOR.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,236 Broadway.
Paris Office of THE TIMES—Bureau of *The Parisian*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar square.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain, winds shifting to warmer easterly, with stationary or lower barometer.

The incidents in the examination of the complaint against KENWARD PHILP yesterday fix still more conclusively the base character of the conspiracy of which the forged letter to "Morey" was the principal weapon. The defense sought to prove the existence of "Morey" and the fact that he had shown a letter of the kind alleged to have been written by Gen. GARFIELD. The net result of their labor was to secure the arrest of two of their witnesses for perjury. One was a man who claimed to be a relative of "Morey," and who was confronted by the testimony of his own family to the effect that no such man existed or could have existed. Another was the tool LINDSAY, who got himself hopelessly tangled in a long string of statements regarding his asserted residence in Maryland, and who will now be obliged to show that he is not a perjurer hired by the delectable Democratic managers. People in California who voted against Mr. GARFIELD on account of the Morey letter must, as the truth in the case dawns on their minds, feel that they have been cheated into doing a very mean act from a very mean motive by a lot of very contemptible scamps.

It appears that there will be at least three contests for seats in the House of Representatives from Alabama, where the Democratic theory of a fair count has been carried to an extraordinary extent. The case of Mr. STRONACH, in the Second District, seems to be a very strong one, as he took pains to secure means in advance of proving, by collateral evidence, how many votes he received. The other contesting candidates are equally confident that they can make out their election. It was, doubtless, expected at the time that the plans were made for giving the Democrats an unbroken delegation in Alabama; that whatever contests might be made would come before a House in which the committees would be arranged to suit the beneficiaries of these charmingly simple devices; but the "solidity" of the majority in the next House will not be what was anticipated. The cold light of thorough investigation will be turned upon the "ways that are dark" of the Democratic managers, and justice will be done to that portion of the people of the Southern States who are usually ignored when these managers speak of themselves and their associates as "the South."

The Ferry Ministry, as has been so often foretold, has not survived the reassembling of the French Chambers. The abuse which this short-lived Cabinet has suffered from the enemies of the Republic was the natural expression of the sentiments of Clericals and Monarchists, who hold the present régime and everything connected with it to be abominable, but in the house of its friends the Ministry had a right to expect more kindly treatment. On the two important questions of public policy with which they have dealt, M. FERRY and his advisers have apparently acted in accordance with popular opinion. They have continued the peaceful foreign policy of their predecessors, and they have carried the work of dispersing the unlawful religious congregations to a successful end. Nevertheless, the Chamber of Deputies answers M. FERRY'S appeal for approbation by rejecting his demand for the priority of the Education bill on the order of the day by a vote of 300 to 155, which is equivalent to a formal vote of want of confidence. The motives which prompted this action will doubtless be made clear in later discussion; they are certainly not apparent now.

A "disappointed" correspondent from Norfolk, Va., asks us for some information which he would hardly lack if he had read THE TIMES as faithfully as every good citizen should. Civil service reform under Mr. HAYES has, so far as we know, been carried out only in the main body of appointments in the Custom-house and Post Office in this City. Where it is carried out, the "political sympathies" of an applicant for appointment are not inquired into, and have no effect upon his success or failure. We have never advised the appointment in the South of men merely because they were "prominent in their section." We have advised the selection "for prominent positions in the South of men of tried loyalty, of high character, of acknowledged standing in their respective communities, and with known interests there." We believe that such appointments would tend more strongly than anything else to permanently break up the "solid South" and to win for the national Government the hearty respect and affection of the people of all parties in that section.

Mr. WILLIAM A. FOWLER, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, now has an opportunity to establish before the courts the existence of the frauds about which he and his associates have made so much noise. The Hon. JOHN J. ALLEN, Chief Supervisor of Elections for the Eastern District, has addressed him a letter, taking note of Mr. FOWLER'S official statement that a "vote largely in excess of the legal vote has been cast" in Kings County, and inviting him to submit his proofs of that assertion. Mr. ALLEN promises that if the evidence justifies action the offenders will be arrested and "promptly prosecuted under the laws of the United States." This is a fair offer which Mr. FOWLER cannot afford to ignore. The Federal election laws, as we have repeatedly pointed out, are impartial in their provisions, and no one who knows Mr. ALLEN will question his entire sincerity and good faith in administering them. He is a modest, but entirely competent, official, and his proposition is not made for effect, but with the purpose, which he avows, "to allow no one who has fraudulently violated the laws to escape." It is not probable, however, that his labors will be materially increased by any prosecutions for which Mr. FOWLER may furnish the material.

WHAT WILL THE OPPOSITION DO?

Congressman SPRINGER, of Illinois, appears to take a very cheerful view of the situation and of the future of the Democratic Party as an opposition to the coming Administration. Notwithstanding the ominous predictions which we hear from various quarters of the dissolution of that superannuated organization and of a new arrangement of the political forces, he is of opinion that the alleged party of JEFFERSON and JACKSON will not disband. Republicans will certainly not disagree with him when he says that it will be "quite as beneficial to the country in the minority as if it had control of the offices and of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government." The country evidently considers "the minority" as the proper place for it for the present and the opposition as the only sphere in which it can make itself useful. It is to be hoped that it will devote itself to a career of usefulness in that important capacity. It will not only be a novel experience for it, but it is the only chance it has left of making a record as the basis of future appeals to the confidence of the people.

Mr. SPRINGER is kind enough to admit that Gen. GARFIELD has been elected, and that it will be so declared by the two houses. There may be some investigations, he thinks, "with regard to frauds perpetrated in the late election," though not with a view to changing the result, but merely to "present facts to the country." It is a little strange that a prominent Democrat should feel called upon to admit the result of the election and to declare that his party will not make a revolutionary attempt to overturn it. It is virtually an assumption that a contrary course is conceivable which is not complimentary to his party. Of all the flimsy and dishonest pretenses to which the Democracy has stooped in the last year there is none more contemptible than that which is made in certain disreputable quarters that the Republican victory was due in the least degree to fraudulent practices. The men who make it know better, and are merely trying to cover their own share in defeating the party upon which they are a burden by a cry of fraud. Their allegations, which are unsupported by a single fact or the least show of evidence, are simply unworthy of attention from even the respectable portion of their own party, to which we trust Mr. SPRINGER belongs. But why, after such a marvelous display of magnanimity as the acceptance of the result of the election, should they set about hunting for frauds which they know do not exist? Have they not had enough of such bungling attempts to make political capital out of nothing? Frauds there have been, of which plenty of evidence might be found in certain States that contributed to the solid Electoral vote of the Democratic Party. Facts enough are forthcoming to furnish a prima facie case for investigation there, but it will be no part of the business of the Democratic Congress to make the inquiry. The party may as well be content to await the time when it may distinguish itself in the opposition. A premature display of zeal of the kind that has already done it so much damage would be a bad preparation for its promised usefulness under the new Administration.

The philosophic gentleman from Illinois, who is a member of the present majority in the House, and is to be one of the "beneficial" minority in the new Congress, thinks the Democratic Party ought to give Gen. GARFIELD'S Administration a cordial support "in all measures having in view the business interests of the country, the restoration of harmony between the sections and the establishment of reform in the civil service, and the reduction of the expenditures of the Government." It ought, indeed, if such measures are judicious and really calculated to accomplish these beneficent purposes on the basis of sound and enduring principles. But will it? Such a course presumes an entire change of tactics and such a sway of moderation and reason in Democratic councils as would really make the party a useful opposition and give it some hope of gaining control at the remote period when its regeneration should have become complete. We are so accustomed to its blunders, its obstruction, and its hindrance to all progressive measures that we really have little hope of its becoming useful even in opposition. But an enlightened opposition is no contemptible position of service to a Government. We need it and have suffered from the lack of it these many years.

We are particularly interested in Mr. SPRINGER'S intimation that it will be the duty of the Democratic opposition to support measures for the establishment of reform in the civil service. The party will certainly have an opportunity here of doing a real service to the country. We are earnestly hoping that Gen. GARFIELD'S Administration will be distinguished by the introduction and support of measures of this kind, not half-way measures that will merely produce a muddle, but thorough-going measures that will divorce the entire system of administrative offices from party politics and place it on a permanent basis of efficiency. The intelligent and disinterested sentiment of the party which has elected Gen. GARFIELD is in favor of this reform, and will sustain every honest and earnest effort to effect it. But it will meet with opposition from many of the politicians of the party, some of whom have great power and influence. If the Democratic opposition shall have that overpowering sense of duty and that ardent desire to benefit the country which Mr. SPRINGER cheerfully anticipates, here will be a chance for it. And there will be ample motive for it to support this reform. If, as Democrats affect to believe, the civil service and the patronage of the Government are used by the party in power as a mighty instrument for keeping itself in control, there will be inducement enough for making it by law and permanent policy a mere agency for performing the business of the Government, which politicians cannot command. And, aside from any such use, the apprehension of sweeping changes which shall disorganize the service and throw it into disorder gives rise to legitimate objection to a change of political control which increases the difficulties of a party in opposition. The civil service reform issue will surely assume prominence in the next four years, and will furnish a test for the sagacity as well as the usefulness of the opposition.

THE CITY AND THE LEGISLATURE.

There was nothing in the circumstances under which a Senate committee was appointed to investigate the expenditures of our City Government to warrant any expectation of a useful result from its labors. But the committee has set to work with so obvious an intention to obtain full information about the subject in hand, and most of its members appear to be sufficiently desirous to discover the means of effecting a decided saving in the cost of conducting the Municipal business of New-York, to invest its proceedings with some little public importance. The first Legislative step toward greater economy in local expenditures which has been made since 1873 was attempted last year in the salary bill which passed at the close of the session. The fruits of that measure are so little obvious in the Municipal budget for 1881 that in almost every department both the sums asked and the sums likely to be granted are decidedly in excess of the appropriations of this year. The slight saving effected on salaries has evidently been added to the maintenance or supplies account, with some liberal additions to keep pace with the expansive tendency of the hour. The tendency of City expenditures to advance by leaps during "flush" times, but to stubbornly defy contraction when the day of distress comes round again, has been too long notorious to excite surprise. And the plundered tax-payers of New-York have been so thoroughly accustomed to pay a dollar for every fifty cents' worth of services received that the task of arousing them to take a lively interest in their own affairs by anything short of the revelation of stupendous frauds is one of almost insuperable difficulty.

Yet it only requires a little reflection to convince any one that an annual salary-list, apart altogether from the wages of laborers, amounting to ten or eleven millions of dollars, must represent some preposterous extravagance. Our judiciary is by far the most highly paid in the country, and yet some of our courts seem to exist for no other purpose than to have their decisions reversed, and of our 27 Superior Judges drawing salaries from the City of from $15,000 to $10,000 a year, the number might be counted on the fingers of one hand who could earn in private practice half as much as they receive from the tax-payers. The grade of ability which goes to the making of a Police Justice is grossly overpaid at $8,000 a year, and the disparity between the talents and the pay of the Judges of the District Courts is no less glaring. The army of court clerks, deputies, attendants, janitors, and hangers-on generally could be reduced in numbers by one-half and in pay to an almost equal proportion with positive benefit to the character of the system they serve to corrupt. A set of men who do less for their pay than the great body of court attendants it would be difficult to find even among the well-filled ranks of our office-holding loafers.

The clerical force of every department of the City Government is in excess of its requirements. There are in every department a small number of men of experience and ability on whom devolves all the real work of the office, and who may even, in some cases, be underpaid. But the majority of those who flost into our public offices by the favor of some politician are men who could not do a fair day's work if they had it to do, and probably would not if they could. No merchant could avoid bankruptcy did he attempt to conduct his business on the system pursued in our Municipal departments, and, speaking roughly, there is not a reputable firm in this City which would employ at any price the majority of the clerical force of our City offices. Of course, a great deal of the mismanagement of local affairs must elude the investigation of any committee, however honest and diligent, and can only be remedied by the substitution of a higher class of officials for the second-rate politicians who fill most of the important positions in the City Government. That, again, can only come from a final and absolute divorce of Municipal business from the influence of partisan politics—a contingency so remote as to leave a rather discouraging prospect for any sweeping reform. But the committee may at least show how a million or a million and a half of dollars may be saved annually without prejudice to the efficiency or stability of City administration. We believe that at least some members of the committee honestly intend to reach such a result as this, and to give effect to their recommendations by actual legislation. Such support as these efforts may obtain from active public interest in the work of the committee should not be withheld, and such impetus as they may receive by the expression of decided public approval ought certainly to be forthcoming.

KELLY'S FOUR VICES.

For the first time in his life, probably, Mr. JOHN KELLY, the "Boss" of the New-York Democracy, has been hearing some plain truths concerning himself during the past week. One of the bravest of the Tammany braves, Mr. STEINERT, had the hardihood to denounce JOHN KELLY in the sacred precincts of the wigwam. This courageous person said that "the people of New-York are tired of the bossism of JOHN KELLY," and he declared that he lived in the hope that KELLY would resign his position and retire from political management. This was bearding the lion in his den, the Douglas in his hall. JOHN KELLY, blue with rage and astonishment, sat still and listened to the indictment which a few of his old adherents had framed against him, but secure in the belief that the incendiary and treasonable resolutions would be voted down. They were so disposed of; but the Democratic newspapers are not so easily manipulated. With few exceptions, the Democratic press of the whole country teems with comments on KELLY, the burden being "Get down and out, Mr. KELLY; you have outlived your usefulness." Thus, while KELLY is glibly talking about an investigation of the alleged frauds in the last election, he is likely to be investigated, himself. KELLY recommended spies on the Democratic Election Inspectors. Nobody seems to have thought it worth while to watch KELLY.

But, although the majority in Tammany Hall is pig enough to overwhelm STEINERT and his Spartan band, KELLY was obliged to submit to a new indignity on Monday night, when the Young Men's Democratic Club met, with Mr. KELLY'S late attorney of the Department of Buildings, Mr. JOHN A. FOLEY, in the chair. There was a general desire on the part of the young Democrats to put all the blame for the late defeat upon the ample shoulders of Mr. JOHN KELLY. There were a few faithful Tammanyites left to defend KELLY, but the temper of the majority of the speakers was unmistakably hostile to the "Boss," who may well tremble on his throne when such a weathercock as "Jack" ROGERS, late of New-Jersey, finds his interest in deriding "J. K." and the men who wear his collar. But it was left to one KINGMAN L. PAGE to fire a solid shot into KELLY'S stronghold. This stalwart Democrat offered a series of resolutions, which, after denouncing "the madness, folly, and blind bigotry and flagrant treachery" by which the State was lost to the Democracy in 1880, declared "that JOHN KELLY is guilty of the four odious, perfidious, detestable, and execrable vices of avarice, ingratitude, hypocrisy, and political treason." We can imagine Mr. KELLY as saying, deprecatingly, "See here, now, isn't that coming it rather strong?"

It is not our quarrel. The Democrats must judge for themselves whether this is too strong for their late illustrious chief. But it does look like a needless waste of the English language for "the four vices" to have so many adjectives lavished upon them. Mr. PAGE begins with the madness, folly, blind bigotry, and flagrant treachery of JOHN KELLY'S management. Then he adds to the vices of avarice, ingratitude, hypocrisy, and political treason, the epithets of "odious, perfidious, detestable, and execrable," just four in all. This "nice derangement of epitaphs" very properly introduced and preceded another series of resolutions, which, being summarized, declared that HANCOCK'S election was lost because New-York was lost, and New-York was lost through the treachery of JOHN KELLY. It was hardly worth while for the Young Democrats to declare, in the same breath, that, if Republican colonization in this City should be proved, Congress should be petitioned to reject the Electoral vote of New-York. This is KELLY'S little scheme to divert party indignation from himself, and if he can only get his party interested in the fraud boom he hopes to escape their indignation for a few months.

But we must confess an interest in KELLY'S four vices, as presented by the Young Democrats who were so recently applauding his name to the echo. These are avarice, ingratitude, hypocrisy, and political treason. The first of these vices has undoubtedly been fostered in the mind and heart of the Tammany "Boss" by his own party. They have given him an office filled with plunder, to which he clings as tenaciously as a barnacle to the bottom of an old ship. KELLY'S first ambition is to be Controller of the City of New-York. So long as he has the dispensing of the $80,000,000 which is given into his hand, by his party, so long as he has a warm nest in the Controller's office, what is it to him what becomes of the Democratic candidates, State or national? The Young Democrats might have omitted the other three vices from their catalogue. It is KELLY'S avarice which necessitates the ingratitude, hypocrisy, and political treason of which he is accused. The indictment includes too much. KELLY is only interested in fortifying himself in place. The next vulgar demagogue who succeeds KELLY, as KELLY has succeeded TWEED, will have no higher ambition than this. Therefore, if the New-York Democracy decide to continue Tammany and its system of "Bosses," they may as well continue KELLY and his four vices. Otherwise, they will fly to vices that they know not of.

MR. MATTHEWS.

The burden of Matthews, of Mouryville, Iowa, whom Pinney, his next-door neighbor, persecuted with bells until he became weary of his life.

Mr. Pinney is an industrious and active man. He rises up early and goes to bed at 9 o'clock. Mr. Pinney is also full of theories. Whether we consider the quantity of his theories or the smallness of his mind, it is certain that he has more theories to a cubic inch of brains than any other man now living. Among them is his belief that to rise early is the chief of all virtues. He gets up at 5 o'clock and has breakfast at 5:15. When it is mentioned that he is one of those men who are constantly telling everybody how early he gets up, and how much he does before other people are awake, the offensive character of the man will be at once perceived.

Mr. Matthews, on the contrary, sits up late and gets up at 9 o'clock. He is as busy a man as Mr. Pinney, although in a somewhat different way. He has the affairs of the Nation on his shoulders, and from 7 to 12 in the evening he meets his fellow-citizens at Smith's grocery, and sets forth the principles of the grand old Democratic Party mixed with a little sugar and water and flavored with lemon-peel.

Every morning at 5 o'clock Mr. Matthews is awakened by Mr. Pinney's breakfast-bell, which has a peculiarly piercing tone, and which lacerates his nerves. He finds it impossible to get asleep again, and, therefore, tosses uneasily on his bed for the next four hours. Recently he appealed to Mr. Pinney to silence that dreadful bell, but Mr. Pinney said that everybody ought to get up at 5 o'clock, and that he would not pander to Mr. Matthews's laziness in any way. Then Mr. Matthews grew angry, and went away murmuring that he would "get square" with his obstinate neighbor.

The next day Mr. Pinney was surprised to find that a large flag was waving over Mr. Matthews's house, and that his front yard was ornamented with a large howitzer. Mr. Matthews explained to inquiring friends that he loved the old flag intensely, and intended henceforth to do it honor. He said that he should haul the flag down every night at precisely 12 o'clock, and should hoist it again every morning at 1 o'clock, and that on each occasion he should salute it with his gun.

Accordingly, at midnight Mr. Pinney was startled by the roar of the howitzer, which disturbed his slumbers so effectually that it was fully three-quarters of an hour before he could go to sleep again, and he had hardly closed his eyes when the 1 o'clock gun made him fairly spring out of bed, and had such an effect on his nerves that he lay awake all the rest of the night. The same results attended the hauling down and hoisting of Mr. Matthews's flag every night for the ensuing week, by the end of which time Mr. Pinney was in a most pitiably nervous condition. He knew that it would be useless to appeal to his exasperated neighbor unless he were first to abolish his own breakfast-bell, and he did not, as yet, feel sufficiently humbled to take this step.

After due reflection Mr. Pinney bought an alarm clock so constructed that at the expiration of every hour a weight would be dropped on a Chinese gong. This clock he placed at a window fronting Mr. Matthews's house, and he hired two boys to sit up with it and wind up the alarm whenever it went off. It may be asked why he did not hire the boys to beat an hourly gong, and thus dispense with the clock. Mr. Pinney's answer to this question would undoubtedly be that such a proceeding would be regarded as a premeditated plan to annoy his neighbor, whereas it is notorious that every man has a right to own an alarm clock and to use it as his convenience may dictate.

While Mr. Pinney tried to sleep in a remote room with his ears stuffed with cotton and covered with a bandage, and was disturbed only by the Matthews gun, Mr. Matthews found that the gong rendered it impossible for him to sleep at any time. He tried cotton, but it did not do him any good. Last Monday, therefore, he determined to try the effect of firing a salute of one hundred guns, beginning at midnight and lasting until 5 o'clock. This has had the desired effect upon Mr. Pinney, who cannot sleep a single wink at night, and who is forced to turn day into night by going to bed in the afternoon, when Mr. Matthews is discussing national affairs. The latter sleeps from about 6 in the morning until 10, and, like his neighbor, is becoming frightfully haggard and nervous from want of sufficient sleep.

What the result will be no one can foresee. Mr. Matthews, as the original sufferer from the Pinney bell, has the sympathies of most of his fellow-townsmen, and as both Mr. Matthews and Mr. Pinney live a long way out of the village, their nocturnal exploits disturb only their own families. The two obstinate men spend the entire night in keeping one another awake, and until they become so weakened by want of sleep that they are compelled to abandon hostilities they will burn powder and bang gongs with unflinching and unwinking perseverance.

In the natural juice of the grape there are a number of salts of potash, of which the most abundant are the tartrate and bitartrate, from whence the compounds of tartaric acid known in commerce are derived. In the grape juice there always is grape sugar, which in the process of fermentation supplies the alcohol. But in addition to the tartrate and the sugar, there is an astringent substance found principally in the skin of the grape, and this astringent substance, tannin, is associated with the coloring matter. In the process of fermentation the grape sugar becomes alcohol, as before stated, and in undoctored wines, the tartrates, precipitating slowly, form lees in casks, or crusts when wine is bottled. This is the natural or "let alone" process of wine-making. Wine made in this way becomes, in time, less harsh, from the gradually wasting away of the astringent qualities, and is bland or smooth to the taste. But it requires time to effect this maturing of wine, and time is precious in this rapid age. To hasten the process, what is known as *plâtrage* is employed. The grape as plucked from the vine is dusted over with ground gypsum, which is the sulphate of lime, or that mineral substance which, when roasted, is our plaster of Paris. In French vineyards this *plâtrage* is done to an excess, which process we believe is followed out in California. Now this is what takes place when sulphate of lime is used. The juice as it flows under pressure, mixed with the sulphate of lime, contains the natural tartrates of potash. An interchange of bases takes place, and for tartrate of potash we have now tartrate of lime, and a new combination, the sulphate of potash is in solution, and at the same time the astringency is somewhat destroyed. Wine doctored in this way matures with greater rapidity, and puts on a factitious appearance of age, and the fluid can be at once put on the market. But what are the consequences? The natural astringency tending to check too rapid fermentation being destroyed, the plastered wine suddenly surprises the purchaser by running headlong into the acetic conditions, so, instead of your good red wine, you have, when you least expect it, a very bad vinegar. But worse than that, as the proportion of potassium sulphate is quite large at times—as much as 40 grains to the pint of wine—it is unwholesome, because this salt is a dangerous purgative, fatal cases having been cited from the accidental taking of the potassium sulphate. To prevent, then, the use of plaster in wine-making, the French Government have passed salutary measures which condemn all wine sold if it contains more than two grammes of potassium sulphate to the litre.

A new prospect of commercial activity is dawning upon distressed Russia. The 300 miles of railway connecting the Caspian port of Baku with Tiflis, the capital of the Caucasus, are to be opened for traffic next March. This will at once throw open to the world the splendid petroleum springs of the Baku district, which, though hitherto little used and comparatively unknown, are second to none on the east side of the Atlantic. Many merchants are already in treaty for the best "borés," and the Caucasian railways and Black Sea steamers will amply supply the means of transport. But this relief will come to the burdened Empire not a moment too soon. The sudden coming of Winter, which has frozen up the grain-ships on the Volga, has also prevented the completion of the sowings in Southern Russia, a fact which bodes ill to next year's harvest. The Russian ruble, which has a normal value of 75 cents, has fallen to 48, and this year's budget shows a deficit of fully $26,000,000.

The British seem destined to ceaseless trouble with the native tribes of Cape Colony, or, to give its official title, the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, as the almost daily dispatches from Cape Town testify. Just now they are at war with the Basutos, as they have been, from time to time, with the Kafirs and other aboriginals of the country, and they appear likely to be at war indefinitely. The colony forms the southernmost part of the continent of Africa, and has an area proper of nearly 182,000 square miles, divided into an eastern and a western division. There are, besides, large and irregular outlying districts, such as Basutoland, British Kaffraria, Fingoland, Griqualand, and Transvaal, the last, once a Republic, having been annexed three years ago, as other adjacent lands have been since. The Cape region, settled by the Dutch in 1652, passed in 1806 into possession of the British. The former had only intended at first to use the Cape as an intermediate station between Holland and their East Indian colonies, occupying but a small tract of ground on the slopes of Table Mountain, with a portion of the adjoining flats. Finding, however, that they had in their immediate neighborhood scattered tribes of careless, feeble natives, they naturally increased their territory as soon as immigration had largely set in from the mother country. In entering upon the Government of the colony, the British saw themselves confronted with a totally different race from that of the purposeless Hottentot—the Kafirs, mainly of Arab descent, tall, athletic, finely formed, of warlike disposition, with an irresistible passion for stealing from everybody outside of their own tribe. After a succession of wars, which were unavoidable, the Kafirs were driven back, and the British have advanced to the north-east corner of the colony, as far as the mouth of the River Kei. The country is occupied at present by a variety of people. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to land there; then came the Dutch, who are, in all probability, still the most numerous, and then the English, inhabiting the eastern parts almost exclusively. The French are also largely represented, many refugees having gone thither after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. A number of Germans have settled on the frontiers, near the Kafirs, for purposes of defense. The natives—Hottentots, Bushmen, Kafirs, negroes, and Bechuanas—yet form a majority. A great many Kafirs have been retained in the districts they originally inhabited, and others have repaired thither as servants and shepherds, wool being the principal product of the colony. A large number of the people are of Malay origin, and live in and around Cape Town, the capital, and in towns on the East Coast, and are employed as fishermen, porters, and heavy laborers. The name Africander properly belongs to a few Mozambiquers and Hottentots, as well as to a number of half-castes. The present population of the colony, estimated at about 900,000, is as motley as any that can be conveniently found.

A curious peculiarity is that, evinced by very many people, of exaggerating the incomes and professional gains of persons whose wealth does not in the slightest degree concern them. The recent death of Sir FITZROY KELLY, Lord Chief Baron of England, has led to a number of preposterous statements as to the gains of English professional men. As a matter of fact, the emoluments of English lawyers have of late years been so moderate that it has become in some instances a serious question whether a peerage should be conferred where means were so inadequate to support it. Lord CAMPBELL, for instance, who for years led the common law Bar, was Attorney and Solicitor General, lived to 85, and had a pension of $25,000 a year, left altogether $250,000. It is true that he had a rather expensive wife, but even had she been a Lady Eldon, he would probably have found it hard to leave more than twice that sum. Sir RICHARD BETHELL, afterward Lord Chancellor WESTBURY, said, when in the heyday of his career, that he was making from $60,000 to $75,000 a year, and that he had very good reason for believing that no one was making more. He died rich, but this was chiefly due to skillful investments made under the guidance of his brother-in-law, an architect, in London real estate. Lord BROUGHAM, again, who had an immense practice and was concerned in the heaviest cases, notably that of Queen CAROLINE, left but a moderate fortune, although he lived to 90. The largest well-ascertained income at the common law Bar was that made one year by SCARLETT, afterward Lord ABINGER—$20,000. A very few other common law men have, perhaps, made occasionally as much since, but never consecutively for years. Lord SELBORNE, the present Chancellor, probably realized quite as much when Attorney-General, but for a year or two only. The railroad craze enabled three men—Mr. AUSTEN, the Hon. J. C. TALBOT, and Mr. Sergeant WARINGHAM—to make, before committees of the House of Commons, for a few years, incomes of from £10,000 to £20,000 a year, but Mr. TALBOT, though a very careful man, left an estate of only some $65,000 a year. The great fortunes at the law fifty years ago generally resulted from a man's being promoted to one of the highest judicial offices, and on attaining it, and long holding it, saving all the income arising from his accumulations at the Bar. The judicial incomes were larger than in most cases, and the purchasing power of money at least 15 per cent. more, but these law fortunes were never really very considerable, and the present representatives of nearly all the leading lawyers who within a century have been raised to the peerage are poor men, except where money has come to them through some other channel. Physicians and surgeons in England have occasionally left large means—notably Sir HENRY HALFORD and Sir ASTLEY COOPER—the latter received the largest fee on record in England—$8,000, thrown to him in a night-cap from the window by a patient after lithotomy. Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, the Queen's accoucheur, returned income tax one year on $30,000, which is believed to be the largest income ever received by an English medical man. Sir WILLIAM GULL and Sir JAMES PAGET very likely make to-day from $10,000 to $15,000 a year—the very large sums paid for journeys out of town largely swell their incomes. Sir WILLIAM is said to have received $2,000 for a visit to Ireland. Probably the excessive exaggeration about lawyers' and doctors' incomes is largely due to the fact that it becomes noised abroad that a man in a certain year made £10,000, and it is assumed forthwith that this is his normal income. How does lawyers and doctors in New-York have died really rich? And yet there are those who would have us believe that their incomes are enormous.

GENERAL NOTES.

The daily issue of the Elizabeth (N. J.) *Herald*, a Democratic paper, has been suspended.

The trepidation of the Democrats over the election of 1884 has its amusing side—to Republicans.

There is talk of making John G. Thompson the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Columbus, Ohio, next Spring.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says Col. Ben Wilson has been re-elected by the Democrats to Congress from the First District of West Virginia by only 71 majority. He had 1,845 majority in 1878.

Judge Lyman Kingsley and wife, of Syracuse, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage on Monday, 8th inst. They are natives of Pittsfield, Mass., and both continue in excellent health.

Loyal Indianians are indignant that at the laying of the corner-stone of their new State Capitol, when Mr. Hendricks delivered the address, no mention was made of the State's glorious record in the suppression of the rebellion.

The Rochester *Democrat* calls attention to the fact that if "skin-flint" English could not be persuaded to open his pocket-book during the campaign he has at last been persuaded to open his mouth, and is very prodigal in the expression of his opinions.

The Bangor (Me.) *Commercial*, itself Democratic, says that there are other Democratic journals which agree with the *Sun* that it is rather discouraging to drum up recruits for the Democratic Party only to have them led into a ditch by a blundering political manipulator.

The Boston *Herald* rebukes the Democratic leaders and organs that are continuing to blunder after the election as badly as before, and tells them, for one thing, that the party making the revolutionary attempt to overturn the vote of New-York would be overwhelmed by popular indignation.

The Beaufort (S. C.) *News* calls attention to the fact that the Democratic papers in giving the declarations of the vote in that State, generally make no mention of the Republican majority of some 5,500 in that county. The *News*, in its correspondence, brings additional evidence of the outrageous frauds by the Democrats.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* says that Congressman Frye is not a candidate for the Speakership of the House, and that he is a candidate for United States Senator. The *Journal* thinks the choice will probably fall to Hon. Eugene Hale, or Thomas B. Reed, they being, it asserts, the only present candidates for the position.

The Washington *National Republican* has information from a friend of Gen. Garfield that he hopes that the forger of the Morey letter will be discovered and punished, but that he feels that the poor wretch who did the mere clerical part of the dirty business for pay is infinitely less to be despised than are those who invented, indorsed, and circulated the device.

THE POSTAL BUSINESS OF A YEAR.

STAMP AND ENVELOPE SALES—THE REVENUES FROM SEVERAL STATES—MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The report of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ended June 30 was handed to the Postmaster-General to-day. It shows that the actual cost of the Postal Service during this period was only $3,786,841. This deficit is $945,111 less than the deficit of the preceding year, which was uncommonly small, the deficit for the fiscal year 1878 having been upward of $4,000,000. The total revenues of the Post Office Department during the last fiscal year were $33,318,479, and the total expenditures $36,101,320. The States returning the largest revenues were:

New-York	$6,900,825	California	$927,575
Pennsylvania	3,502,703	Indiana	897,451
Illinois	2,083,244	Wisconsin	814,029
Massachusetts	1,940,306	New Jersey	794,930
Ohio	2,192,586	Connecticut	692,655
Missouri	1,322,507	Kansas	610,955
Michigan	1,143,471	Texas	565,929
Iowa	1,048,439	Maryland	561,399

Alaska foots the list of sources of revenue with $462. The principal items of expenditure were as follows:

Compensation of Postmasters	$7,713,734
Clerks in Post Offices	2,560,408
Letter-carriers and incidental expenses	3,203,718
Railroad transportation	9,569,481
Sea service, (i. e., by horses and ordinary vehicles)	4,992,502
Railway mail service employes	2,440,114

The total receipts from the sale of stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards were $31,404,195, and from

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

"NEEDLES AND PINS" AT DALY'S.

During his career as an adapter of foreign plays, Mr. Augustin Daly has helped himself freely with the work of at least three German playwrights—Mosenthal, von Moser, and Julius Rosen; it is the last-named of these authors, one of the brightest of the German farce writers, who supplied him with the plots of "Leonora," "The Big Bonanza," and "An Arabian Night." Mr. Daly has now had recourse again to Herr Rosen, and upon the ground-plan and situations of one of the latter's farces he has constructed the new piece, "Needles and Pins," which was performed for the first time last night. "Needles and Pins" is called a "holiday comedy." It is really an absurd trifle, by no means new or striking in subject, nor particularly good in treatment; but it is lively and amusing, and is even charming in some of its details. It is performed with great spirit by several members of Mr. Daly's company, notably Mr. James Lewis, Mr. John Drew, Mr. John Brand, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Ada Behan, and Miss May Fielding.

There are four acts in "Needles and Pins," and the drift of the story running through them concerns the matrimonial experiences of a retired cork merchant, Mr. Van Dusen, whose turbulent soul yearns for a quiet which he findeth not, and the more or less felicitous adventure of two or three couples that long to venture into the vaguely blissful state of wedlock. The third act of the play brings all the characters, in some manner hard to understand, into the Hippodrome Summer Garden—wherever that may be—and allows them to cut up some curious capers amid the brilliant progress of the Triton masquerade. A very pretty and novel feature of this act is a nursery cotillion, in which such familiar myths as Lahdedah, (a later addition to the celestial hierarchy,) Champagne-Charley, Tommydodd, Aladdin, Gretchen, Little Sopeep, Red Riding Hood, Cinderella, and others equally dear to the popular and the juvenile heart, take an active part. These modern myths are represented by a large corps of young and well-trained persons. Another pleasant feature of the same act is a dust sung by Miss May Fielding and Mr. John Brand. We shall not place upon ourselves the heavy responsibility of following the genial authors of "Needles and Pins" through the maze of perplexities which befogs the spectator and is cleared away effectually in the last act; let us quote rather the eloquent words of the programme, which points out that the act in question "develops sundry heartaches and headaches, after the dissipation and disappointments of the previous evening," and which refers darkly to "a honeymoon to the Ubjibbelooloo." The moral of "Needles and Pins"—for even so light a feather of fancy is tailed with a moral—is one that should bring a deep sense of solemnity to every honest young bosom, since it goes to prove that "when a man marries his trouble begins." "Needles and Pins" may, therefore, be confidently recommended to the notice of those who are to some degree crazy upon the subject of matrimony. At any rate, it is well and wise to look occasionally upon the absurd side of wedlock.

As already stated, the play is acted in a spirited fashion; if it were less ably performed it would be worse than dull. Miss Rehan, Mr. John Drew, and the others extracted a great deal of life and fun from their parts, and Mr. James Lewis was quite at home in the character of an ancient bachelor, whose mind is, unfortunately, set upon marriage.

But the marked feature of the performance was Mrs. Gilbert's impersonation of a middle-aged female who hangs on desperately to her youthful inclinations. This fine actress made a surprisingly attractive *ingenue*, wore her short dresses with a grace that belied her age, and fooled and frolicked with an abandon that was irresistible. Her dancing with Mr. Lewis in the third act was full of sprightliness, and her maiden airs were not at all suggestive of the years that bring discretion. Mrs. Gilbert has finally taken her place in the new régime, and the young girls of the stage had better look to their laurels.

The play was placed upon the stage with taste and care, and was favorably received by a large audience.

"THE LEGION OF HONOR" AT THE PARK.

A very large audience was attracted to Abbey's Park Theatre last evening to witness the first performance of a new play entitled "The Legion of Honor," in which Mr. Samuel Piercy and a selected company of artists appeared. "The Legion of Honor" is an adaptation from the French by Dr. Callahan, of San Francisco, and the adaptation is, on the whole, a very good one. The play is made up of a series of impossible events, which cluster around the life of an unhappy woman and her husband, who believes himself to have been wronged. Some of the situations are very strong, the dialogue is well sustained, and the play bids fair to achieve a popular success. Agnes Booth, as Elise de Ligniere, exhibits some remarkably fine acting. The character is well suited to her peculiar style, and in the second and third acts, in each of which she has powerful scenes, she captured the house last evening by her intensely realistic portrayal of the agony of a wronged woman, suffering at the hands of a scoundrel, in order to save the honor of her husband and children. The next character in importance is that of Raoul de Ligniere, the husband, and this is assumed by Mr. Piercy. In the first and second acts he has comparatively little to do but to walk on and off the stage, and show by his scowling and a few short, sharp answers to his wife and her son that he is a terribly wronged man. In the third act, however, he has a scene with Elise, in which the revelation of his imaginary and her real wrongs is made, and his acting in this is all that can be desired in so sensational a scene. In the fourth act, too, where he confronts the villain of the play, the Count de Maubraye, who has caused all the trouble in his family, and finally saves him from killing his own son in a duel by killing him himself, Mr. Piercy acts to good effect, and his effort last evening was loudly applauded. The other characters are generally well sustained; The De Maubraye of Louis Morrison is a careful performance, as is the Gaston de Ligneres of Mark Pendleton, and the Mathilde de Ligneres of Louise Dillon. The comedy element of the play is supplied by Harry Courtaine, who assumes the character of Viscount Distrait, the Paul Pry of the piece, who succeeds in getting everybody into trouble in the second act. He is very amusing in this act, but his work in the play is done here, and he should be allowed to drop out. In the third and fourth acts he is wholly a superfluous character, and as such becomes wearisome. Mrs. Emily (Jordan) Chamberlain, as the Baroness d'Alroy, acts with vivacity, and the Edmond de Rochfort of Mr. Seville is well sustained. The scenery of the play is fine, especially the last set, De Maubraye's apartments at the Château d'Alroy. "The Legion of Honor" will draw well for a season, because it is sensational to the last degree, and because it affords opportunities for some really fine acting. Mr. Piercy and Mrs. Booth were called before the curtain three times last evening, and the applause bestowed on each was liberal and enthusiastic.

THE PHILHARMONIC CLUB.

The Philharmonic Club began their third season of chamber music concerts last night. The devotion to art and the excellent quality of the entertainments offered by this earnest company of musicians have been noticed in former seasons. The string quartet, consisting of Messrs. Richard Arnold, Grunert, Gamberdy, and Werner is, without doubt, one of the best that has ever been organized in this City. The merit of their performance is that they play with a single purpose, no one pretending to be the superior of the others, and the result is masterly and a conscientious interpretation of the composer. Musicians will recognize the fact that even inferior performers who constantly practice together, and do not strive to shine as soloists, will excel in ensemble playing where others of more individual ability would fail. In the case of the Philharmonic Club, however, the members are all recognized artists of the foremost rank as to their respective instruments, and, with the spirit they manifest and the entire absence of any desire for personal display, they constitute an exceedingly effective combination for chamber music concerts. It is evident that the public appreciates the merits of the club, as was shown last night at Chickering Hall. The audience was of the highest character and fairly good as to numbers. The programme contained Schubert's string quartet in D minor, Reinecke's quartet in E flat, op. 36, for piano, violin, viola, and violoncello, with Mr. S. B. Mills, and three selections entitled "Italian Traveling Sketches," performed by the club. The next concert will take place on the evening of Dec. 3, when Mr. Richard Hoffman will be the pianist, and Mrs. Jonas, a mezzo soprano, who is said to be an artist of merit, will appear.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt will appear to-night as Gilberte in "Frou-Frou," Meilhac and Halévy's famous comedy. This piece has been well known to New-York play-goers since it was first introduced here, in an English version, by Augustin Daly, with Agnes Ethel as Mme. Sartorys. We have since seen many Frou-Frous, but Bernhardt will undoubtedly be the most charming of them all.

To-night "La Sonnambula" will be repeated at the Academy of Music by Mme. Gerster as Amina, Signor Campanini as Elvino, and Signor Del Puente as the Conte Rodolfo. In this opera Mme. Gerster is always charming. The character of the music is entirely suited to her voice, and she delivers it with the consummate art for which she is pre-eminent. Signor Campanini's Elvino has never failed to excite applause, and with Signor Del Puente as the Conte Rodolfo, the opera may be said to be presented with as complete a cast as is possible in any theatre of the world. Gounod's "Faust" is announced for Friday, and "Rigoletto" for the Saturday matinée.

Miss Florence Copleston, a young pianiste of this City, gave the first of a series of three piano recitals yesterday afternoon, with the assistance of Mr. Franz Rummel and Mrs. Rice-Knox. The audience was large for an afternoon entertainment of this character, and was cordial in its reception of the young lady. Miss Copleston, who, by the way, has been a pupil of Reinecke, possesses musical attributes, and plays with intelligence and good taste. Her power is rather nervous than physical, and she is, therefore, not as effective in a large hall like Steinway's as she would be in a smaller room, better adapted to a piano recital. Her programme yesterday was ambitious, containing selections from Bach, Chopin, Beethoven, Mozart, Raff, and Liszt, and with Mr. Rummel she gave Reinecke's Impromptu on a theme from Schumann's "Manfred." Her performance was highly creditable, and kept the attention of the audience. Mrs. Knox was cordially after her singing of the difficult slumber song from Bach's Christmas Oratorio, and responded with the well-known song, "My love is like the red, red rose." The next two concerts of the series are announced for Nov. 16 and 23.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEW-YORK.

BEGINNING OF THE COUNT BY THE COUNTY CANVASSERS—RESULTS THUS FAR REPORTED.

The Supervisors of the several counties of this State met yesterday as Boards of Canvassers, to ascertain the results of the election held on the 2d inst. To the clerks of the counties THE TIMES is indebted for the following statements of the vote as thus officially declared:

CLINTON COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Grbk.	Scat.
President	6,050	4,320	74	..
Chief-Judge	6,089	4,169	139	5
Congressman	6,097	4,196	64	..
Assembly	6,143	4,218	..	..
			For.	Against.
Amendment			1,138	80

PUTNAM COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Grbk.	Scat.
President	1,703	1,028	..	3
Chief-Judge	1,116	1,622	..	..
Congressman	2,161	1,649	..	6
Assembly	1,960	1,769	..	6
			For.	Against.
Amendment			377	54

SENECA COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Grbk.	Scat.
President	4,356	3,809	25	15
Chief-Judge	4,433	3,727	63	..
Congressman	3,871	3,755	49	6
Assembly	3,898	3,775	..	19
			For.	Against.
Amendment			225	1,094

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Grbk.	Scat.
President	7,119	5,146	59	5
Chief-Judge	7,794	4,112	61	1
Congressman	7,759	..	2,146	..
Assembly—				
I. District	4,011	2,018	..	..
II. District	3,750	2,093	..	..
			For.	Against.
Amendment			2,728	1,914

WAYNE COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Grbk.	Scat.
President	7,600	5,907	295	20
Chief-Judge	7,606	5,188	272	..
Congressman	7,601	5,067	268	8
Assembly—				
I. District	3,737	2,411	215	..
II. District	3,836	2,577	32	..
			For.	Against.
Amendment			167	570

THE ERIE COLLISION.

FURTHER TESTIMONY IN THE CASE—BOGERT REARRESTED—HIS QUALIFICATIONS.

Clark Bogert, the switchman who caused the accident on the Erie Railroad at Penn Horn Creek on Friday morning last, and who had been bailed by the Coroner pending the inquest, was rearrested yesterday afternoon and locked up in the County Jail, the District Attorney having advised the Coroner that he had no authority to accept bail in such a case. The inquest in this case was resumed by Coroner Wiggins. James Hall, the first witness sworn, testified: "I was baggage-master of the passenger train that ran into the freight train; heard the engineer's call for brakes before the crash; was thrown to the floor by the collision; as soon as I could I got out and ran to the rear end of my train, and sent the brakeman there back with a red lantern; I returned and helped to recover the bodies from the wreck; we reached the switch that morning on time; I think the engineer could have seen the switch-light about 300 feet away that morning; I think the distance was about 250 feet from the train we ran into when the engineer first saw it; I went back to the switch after the accident and found it turned for the main track; it must have been turned back after we had passed it." Walter Bellard, brakeman on the same train, corroborated his testimony.

The next witness was E. C. Hill, Superintendent of the Erie Railroad. His testimony was as follows: Knew nothing of the cause of the death of the men by personal observation; knew Bogert by sight only. He had been employed by the road about two years. I always thought very much of him, as he was a sober and upright young man. He was put there only temporarily, the regular man being sick. It was represented to me at the time I employed him, that Bogert was 21 years of age. Our instruction to all switchmen is always to keep the switch set for the main track, unless in use by a train coming out upon the main track. If there had been air-brakes on the passenger train that morning the accident would not have occurred. The train might have reached the caboose, but the damage would have been slight. The rules of some roads are that the men shall stand on the platform at all times, and some roads permit the men to stand inside with their hands on the knob of the door. I think the use of air-brakes should be enforced by law.

George R. Campbell, yard-master of the Erie Railroad, testified that he had found that Bogert, though a young man, had a very old head on him; that he had found by experience that such men as he made the best of men in such a position as Bogert was in; "I personally instructed Bogert in all his railroad duties, and when I detailed him to take charge of the switch I thought he was one of the best hands I had." At this point the inquest was adjourned until to-night.

CONTINENTAL LIFE MATTERS.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—In the matter of the Continental Life Insurance Company, Judge Westbrook, in view of recent adjudications by the Court of Appeals, has decided that it is not necessary for John P. O'Neill, as Receiver of the Continental, to submit any claims to the decision of Referee Dayton, when the Receiver is satisfied as to their legality, and where there is no dispute on such claims, and that he may, on his discretion, pay the 15 per cent. dividend thereon.

A BODY FOUND IN A WELL.

DOVER, N. H., Nov. 9.—The body of a French-Canadian boy named Truro, who mysteriously disappeared from Great Falls last Thursday morning, was found in a well Saturday. A post-mortem examination was held, and the doctor's opinion is that the boy was killed before the body was thrown into the well.

DISCOVERY OF A COMET.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Smithsonian Institution has received from the Astronomer Royal of England the announcement of the discovery by Lohse, on the 7th of November, of a comet in 22 hours 45 minutes right ascension, 42° 36' north declination, with a daily motion of 7 minutes in right ascension and 6 minutes north.

A MURDERER RECAPTURED.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 9.—Collector Sinclair at Galveston, Texas, telegraphs Collector Melton here that the notorious moonshiner, Hut A. Marine, who, charged with the murder of Deputy Marshal Cooper, broke jail has been arrested in Texas, and will be sent here for trial.

A MINER ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—A dispatch from Bodie, Cal., says a miner named Dagus was killed in the Tioga Mine this morning by a rock falling on him.

THE DEATH-LIST OF A DAY

COL. DRAKE, WHO SANK THE FIRST OIL WELL IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE STORY OF HIS EVENTFUL CAREER—HOW HE DISCOVERED OIL—MAKING A LARGE FORTUNE, BUT DYING IN COMPARATIVE POVERTY.

The death of Col. E. L. Drake, the first man to sink a well in Pennsylvania in search of oil, and the pioneer in the petroleum business of that State, is announced as having occurred in New-Bethlehem, Penn., on Monday last. Like the majority of the early operators in oil, he made a fortune, lost it, and in his declining years found himself in poverty. Unlike many of the same class, however, he was not reduced to abject want, for the State of Pennsylvania, recognizing the benefits which she had derived from his ingenuity and enterprise, granted him a pension, which has been the support of himself and family now for several years.

It was by the merest accident that Col. Drake's attention was first directed to the value of petroleum, in 1858. Half a century before that date, old Nat Carey had peddled the peculiar oil which was skimmed in small quantities from the waters of Oil Creek, and had paraded its virtues as a purgative and liniment. He called it Seneca oil, from the fact that Red Jacket, the Seneca chief, had imparted to the whites the secret of its powers. Its fame as a medicinal agent was purely local, when Carey, with vials of the stuff, plodded from hamlet to hamlet and established a demand for it that brought him no small profit. An attempt by Gen. Franklin to introduce this "great natural medicine" to a Southern market later on ended disastrously, the Baltimore merchant to whom a wagon-load of it was consigned dumping it into the Chesapeake Bay, unable to endure the odor which it sent forth, and unwilling to believe that his Southern customers could accustom themselves to the remedy, no matter what the nature of their ailments. Northern patients, however, took more kindly to it, but among them even it was known more as a liniment than as a medicine.

For several years, until 1858, a firm in this City, Eveleth & Bissell, had received from Titusville, Penn., about a gallon of this oil a day, which, mixed with other ingredients, they sold as the then celebrated "Kier Liniment." Their supply of oil was gathered in the very primitive method of dipping blankets in a spring permeated with the article and wringing them into pans. This spring was owned by the firm, and when they were unable to meet their indebtedness to persons in New-Haven, Conn., the latter took the Titusville property in payment. This was in 1855. Col. Drake was then a conductor on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, whose shrewdness had already attracted the attention of the owners of the newly acquired property. They sent him to Pennsylvania to perfect their title to it. He became satisfied from his observations that Seneca oil was possessed of more properties than had ever been credited to it, and that a fortune was in store for the man who could secure it in any quantity. He suggested the idea that the oil could be obtained in paying quantities by sinking a well. He was laughed at as a lunatic by the Pennsylvanians. Returning to New-Haven he succeeded in interesting some capitalists in the novel theory, and in organizing the Seneca Oil Company, of which he was appointed manager. In the Spring of 1859 he commenced sinking a well at Titusville, at a spot about a mile below Titusville. The move was considered so ridiculous that it was only with the greatest difficulty that he could hire assistance in the work. He finally secured the services of an old salt-boring man named William A. Smith and his two sons. The boring of the first petroleum well was begun on the 1st of July, 1859. When the three men quit work at sundown on the 28th of August they had drilled to a depth of 69½ feet. Mr. Smith, the elder, arrived at the hole the following morning, and to his astonishment it was filled with oil. A barrel of it was dipped out in a few minutes, and the news of Col. Drake's sanity ran like wildfire up Oil Creek Valley. The discovery was flashed over the country, and then began the ever memorable oil excitement, which made and beggared men before it subsided. To-day the oil region is honeycombed with wells, the supply of petroleum far exceeds the demand, and farmers who own not oil stock are shunning from the scene of the same creeks over which old Nat Carey labored hundreds of gallons of the stuff which is running to waste.

Col. Drake continued his operations in petroleum until 1864, when, broken in health and ruined in pocket, although at one time he had amassed a fabulous fortune, he abandoned the oil fields. In 1873 the State granted him a pension of $1,500 a year, payable to his wife in the event of her surviving him. He settled in New-Bethlehem, where he spent the last years of his life a confirmed invalid. His co-pioneer, Smith, still lives in Butler County, Penn., destitute, and with a large family on his hands. A statue to Col. Drake's memory is to be erected on the new Oil Exchange now being built in Titusville.

OTHER DEATHS.

DON JOSE MARIA ORENSE.

The death was announced by cable yesterday of Don José María Orense, Marquis of Albaida, the Spanish statesman, Democrat, and opponent of slavery in the Spanish Colonies, at the age of about 77 years. This life-long advocate of Republicanism and freedom was a century in advance of his countrymen, and endured great hardships for principle's sake. He was born about 1808, and while yet very young mingled conspicuously in the political agitations of his unsettled country, soon arduously espousing the Democratic cause. He was one of the leaders in the revolution of 1820, and, after the establishment of Ferdinand VII. he was forced to leave Spain, and took refuge in England, where he carefully studied the political institutions of that country. The circumstances surrounding his marriage are not definitely known; but it is believed that he married while in London, his bride being a young lady from Buenos Ayres, a descendant of one of the ancient Viceroys of that country. After the death of Ferdinand VII., in 1833, the first moment that he could return to his native land which soon took an active part in revolutionary movements. He was one of the first advocates of Republicanism in Spain. Having been elected a Deputy to the Cortes in 1844, he warmly advocated his Democratic principles. In 1848 he provoked a Republican insurrection at Madrid, and it was suppressed. He was returned to the Cortes again, in 1850, and, indignant at the conduct of Narvaez, he wrote a letter of protest to the first Minister. For this he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor, but his rank prevented the sentence from being carried into effect. He was again compelled, however, to leave Spain, and went to France. After the coup d'état, he went to Belgium, and made himself prominent among the French refugees. In 1854 he again returned to Spain and took part in another Republican insurrection in Madrid, on the 28th of August, of that year. This was suppressed by Espartaro. He was again elected to the Cortes, and was the leader of the Republican faction in that body. In the coup d'état of O'Donnell, July 14, 1856, he tried to raise the Provinces to insurrection and was arrested and imprisoned. He again left Spain, but was one of the first among the proscribed to return, after the revolution of 1868, in the latter end of which he took an active part. Again elected a Deputy to the National Cortes, he was unceasing in his efforts to convert the Government into a Federal Republic, but always without success. In later years he was the leader of the Republican opposition in the monarchical Parliament.

RICHARD S. GREENOUGH.

A cable message received yesterday in Newport, R. I., announces the death, in Paris, of Richard S. Greenough, the American sculptor. Mr. Greenough was born at Jamaica Plain, Mass., April 27, 1819, and was educated at the Boston Latin School, from which he was graduated in 1839. His aptitude at carving, designing, and modeling, suggested to his friends a course of study for him at Florence, with his brother Horatio, in whom the artistic bent was equally decided at the same early age. The Winter of 1840-41 was spent by the younger Greenough in Florence, Venice, Ferrara, and Bologna. His health became impaired, and he returned to Boston, where, in 1846, he finished a portrait bust of William H. Prescott, which brought him reputation and orders for similar work that kept him busy until 1850. In that year he returned to Italy, and establishing his studio in Rome devoted himself chiefly to the perfection of imaginative subjects. Among his productions at this period were a head of Christ, "Cupid Warming an Icicle," "Moses and the Daughter of Pharaoh," and "Night Watching a Young Mother." The best known piece executed at this time was the bronze group, "The Shepherd Boy and the Eagle," which was executed far and is still to be seen in the Boston Athenæum. He was the author of the bronze statue of Franklin, which stands in the City Hall grounds, in School-street, Boston, and of the marble statue of Gov. Winthrop in the chapel at Mount Auburn Cemetery. The latter was finished in Florence in 1855-6. These two pieces are the most widely known of his works. His bust of Shakespeare, an ideal work founded on the Chandos portrait, has received high praise from critics. For several years the sculptor made Newport, R. I., his home, and there he executed the statue of "Victory," a memorial piece in honor of the Boston Latin-school graduates who fell in the civil war; ideal heads of Beatrice and Fortia, and a colossal statue of Gov. Winthrop, ordered by the State of Massachusettts for the Capitol at Washington.

HON. FAYETTE McMULLEN.

A telegram from Wytheville, Va., says the Hon. Fayette McMullen, in attempting to cross the railroad track at that place, Monday night, was struck by an express train, receiving injuries from which he died at 9:30 yesterday afternoon. The deceased was about 77 years of age. Forty-five years ago he was a member of the Virginia Legislature, serving in both branches that body a number of years. He represented Virginia in the United States Congress from 1849 to 1853, and was appointed in 1857, by President Buchanan, the first Governor of Washington Territory. He was also a member of the Confederate Congress and a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1868.

COL. WILLIAM MURE.

A London despatch announces the death of Col. William Mure, Liberal member of Parliament for Renfrewshire. Col. Mure was the eldest son of an eminent scholar and historian of the same name, and was born in 1806. He entered the Army in 1827 as a Lieutenant in the Sixtieth Rifles, with which regiment he served in the Punjab campaign. He took part in the battle of Goojerat and other engagements in India. He served in the Western campaigns with the Seventy-ninth Regiment, and was subsequently transferred to the Scots Fusilier Guards. He retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1859.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Thomas Oliver, member of Parliament, of Woodstock, Ontario, died suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease.

A dispatch from Athens announces the death of M. Zaimis, the Greek statesman, who was many times President of the Council. His death was sudden.

THE STOLEN SHOE-STRING DISTRICT

HOW LYNCH HAS BEEN COUNTED OUT—AN ACTUAL REPUBLICAN VOTE OF 2,029 IN ONE COUNTY REDUCED TO 57.

From the Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald, (Dem.,) Nov. 6.

The official vote of this county, as counted by the Commissioners, Messrs. William French, Luther Reid, and A. S. Butcher, gives the Democratic Electors 1,034 votes, and Chalmers, for Congress, 1,014. The Republican Electors have 74 votes, and Lynch, for Congress, 57. Two thousand and fifty-five votes for Republican Electors were rejected, because it was claimed by the Commissioners they were not in accordance with the law, which says no ticket shall bear a distinguishing mark or device. Two thousand and twenty-nine for Lynch, and 80 for Chalmers, were also thrown out.

The above report is made from 16 voting precincts, and was finished yesterday and forwarded to the Secretary of State at Jackson. Below we have printed copies of the tickets received and rejected, that the people may judge for themselves:

DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE TICKET.
For President
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK
For Vice-President
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH
For Electors for Presidents and Vice-Presidents
C. G. BARRY
J. G. HOLLON
C. E. MITCHELL
THOMAS BRIGHT
WILLIAM PRICE
WILLIAM H. LUSK
ROBERT E. MILLER
JOSEPH HIRSH
For Member of the House of Representatives from the 5th Congressional District
JAMES R. CHALMERS

The above is an exact copy of the ticket that was received and counted.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.
For President
JAMES A. GARFIELD.
For Vice-President
CHESTER A. ARTHUR.
For Electors for Presidents and Vice-President,
HON. WILLIAM R. BERRY,
HON. R. W. FLOURNOY,
DR. J. M. DYSON,
HON. A. A. BEVILL,
CAPT. R. A. MINTER, JR.,
DR. J. A. MONTGOMERY,
JUDGE H. K. DUVAL,
HON. CHARLES W. CLARKE.
For Member of the House of Representatives from the 5th Congressional District,
JOHN R. LYNCH.

The above is an exact copy of the ticket that was received by the sworn Judges, but thrown out by the Commissioners.

Now, reader, could you tell, if you had not heard of it, why the lower ticket was thrown out? We double it. The small printer's dash between the lines is the cause. What do you think of it? Do you not know that these are not "distinguishing marks," not "devices," but that they are merely used in the place of stops? Cut out one of these tickets, fold it up, and see if you can see this outrageous distinguishing mark. The work done yesterday is an outrage on fair play, a violation of the law, a breach of the Democratic platform, and, unless it is denounced and disowned, will return to plague this community.

NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

THE REVIEW IN HAMPTON ROADS—ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was brief. Immediately after the adjournment all the members present, excepting Secretary Sherman, took carriages at the Executive Mansion and drove to the wharf, where they boarded the United States steamer Dispatch and proceeded to Hampton Roads to witness the naval review to-morrow. Mrs. Hayes and her daughter, Miss Fannie Hayes, occupied the President's carriage, and President Hayes, Mr. Webb Hayes, and Secretary Thompson occupied the carriage of the latter. The Tallapoosa also left this afternoon for Hampton Roads, with the heads of bureaus of the Navy Department and other Government officers on board. The Speedwell also left about noon with a large number of invited guests.

Cadet Midshipman Charles J. Dudley, a member of the second class, died at the Naval Academy at Annapolis last evening of typhoid fever. The remains will be taken to his home in Georgia for burial.

An order from the Secretary of the Navy, issued sometime ago, required each naval constructor to prepare a plan for an iron-armored ram, and forward the same, with model and specifications, to the department at Washington. The intention is that when Congress shall confer the authority for the construction of additional ships these designs can be examined by a board of naval officers, and the best adopted. Most of the constructors have complied with the order, among them Naval Constructor Hichborn, of the Philadelphia Yard, whose plans and model reached Washington a few days ago.

Commander George W. Sumner has reported his return home, having been detached from the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, and has been placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Surgeon W. G. G. Wilson, from the Naval Hospital, New-York, and ordered to duty on board the iron-clads at Brandon, Va.; Assistant Surgeon George Arthur, from duty on board the iron-clads at Brandon, Va., and placed on waiting orders.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 9.—Arrangements for the naval review to-morrow are complete, and the weather promises to be fine. The steamers Dispatch, Tallapoosa, and Speedwell are expected to arrive about 9 o'clock in the morning with the President and party. A reception will take place on the steamer Tennessee until noon. In the afternoon the brigade, about 2,000 strong, will land and proceed to the parade-ground of the fort, where they will be reviewed by the President and Secretary. The steamer Powhatan, Commander Braine, dropped down from Norfolk this afternoon and joined the fleet sailing the Admiral's flag. Col. C. W. McCauley, Commandant; Major Collum, Inspector, and Surgeon Gihus, Medical Director of the Marine Corps, arrived here this morning from Washington to inspect the marines in the fleet. The Marine Band also came down on the steamer Excelsior to participate in the exercises to-morrow. The Chief Executive has furnished visitors are expected here to witness the review and attend the ball at the Hygeia Hotel in the evening.

CHARGED WITH LIBEL.

The case of William Quick, of No. 40 East Sixty-fourth-street, who is charged by Isaac Moses, of No. 121 East Eighteenth-street, with libel, came up before Justice Bixby, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday. The complainant and defendant are members of the Open Board of Stock Brokers, at No. 38 New-street. A section of the board's constitution provides that when a member is guilty of "obvious fraud" in his dealings, of which the Executive Committee is to be the judge, he shall, upon a two-thirds vote of the members, be expelled. Quick offered a resolution at a recent meeting of the board declaring that Moses's guilt on this charge had been established to the satisfaction of the committee, and calling for his expulsion. On this action of Quick is based Moses's charge of libel. Quick waived examination, and found bondsmen in $300 to answer to the Grand Jury.

CARELESS USE OF A PISTOL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 9.—While Linnie Bryans and her sister, Mary, were visiting James Kelly to-day, the former picked up a revolver from a table and asked Kelly if it was loaded. He replied that it was not, when she pointed it at him with the remark, "Your money or your life," and fired, the shot taking effect in his abdomen. The wounded man lingered from 2:30 until 7 o'clock, when he died. Miss Bryan is 20, and Kelly is 18 years old.

RUN DOWN BY A TRAIN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—A special to the *Inter-Ocean* from Mendon, Ill., says: "A horrible accident occurred near here yesterday. As the Kankakee train was going south, John Acker, a German farmer, his wife, and a niece, 14 years old, attempted to cross the track in a wagon ahead of the train and were struck by the engine, running 30 miles an hour. The women were instantly killed, and the man died at the end of three hours."

A DESPERATE THIEF ARRESTED.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—A man, supposed to be Joseph Forbes, of No. 126 Fourth-street, Troy, who owns the name of "Frank Howard," was arrested here to-day, after a desperate resistance in which he attempted to shoot the officer, charged with stealing two lady's cloth cloaks.

VARIOUS PHASES OF CRIME

A BANK CASHIER ON TRIAL IN NEW-JERSEY.

THE TRIAL OF HEDDEN, OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PROCEEDING ON THE CHARGE OF MAKING FALSE ENTRIES.

TRENTON, Nov. 9.—In the United States Court here this morning James A. Hedden, the alleged defaulting Cashier of the First National Bank of Newark, was placed on trial, charged with forgery, perjury, and embezzlement. A. Q. Keasbey, United States District Attorney, appeared for the State, while the Hon. George M. Robeson, William B. Guild, Jr., and John J. Ring were counsel for the defendant. A number of spectators were present in addition to those immediately interested in the case. Mr. Guild said the defense had agreed that the proper charge upon which the prisoner should be first tried should be that of embezzlement. They were now ready for trial upon that charge, and upon no other. They were ready to answer to that indictment, and yet they were not ready, as their client was not at present in a position to give a full account of the funds which he was charged with having embezzled. Mr. Keasbey said he would insist on the progress of the trial on the indictment of false entries. Mr. Robeson spoke in opposition to the District Attorney, but the court refused the application for a postponement, and ordered that a jury be called previous to the opening of the trial.

Mr. Keasbey opened the trial for the State, giving a history of the case, and explaining the nature of national banks, and their difference from banking institutions conducted by private corporations. He charged the prisoner with misdemeanor in making false entries in the report of the First National Bank to the Controller, on April 23, 1880. This report showed a surplus fund of $40,364 25. "I charge that this statement," he said, "was altogether false, and, so far from being correct, $300,000 of the funds had vanished."

John W. Griffin, bond clerk in the Controller's office at Washington, identified the report which Mr. Keasbey showed him as having been made by Mr. Hedden.

Conrad N. Jordan, of the Third National Bank, New-York, testified that the First National Bank of Newark, on April 23, had overdrawn its account with the Third National of New-York; it had made deposits of $41,413 71 within a month, but nothing remained to its credit. The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Robeson, when he said that the account of the Newark bank with his bank was varied every day. Mr. Guild contended that this was mere hearsay testimony, and Mr. Keasbey thereupon consented to bring the clerk who kept the accounts into court to-day.

Edward Skellen testified that the First National Bank had a collection account with the Central National Bank of New-York, of which the witness was Cashier, and that a settlement was made between the banks once a week; the National Bank of Newark sending to the Central Bank of New-York a check for the amount of moneys collected by the former for the latter. The account ranged from $90,000 to $95,000 a week, and on the day of the alleged false entries (April 23) the Newark bank had to its credit in the Central Bank a balance of $955 84.

W. H. Donaldson was called to prove the ledger of the First National Bank of New-York, which was here produced. The ledger showed, in the account between the New-York and Newark bank a balance of $40,000 in favor of the latter on April 23.

Mr. Skellen continued his testimony, saying that the statement in the ledger of the Newark bank was inaccurate, and that the balance in favor of that bank at the New-York bank was only $955 84, as he had stated.

W. H. Donaldson testified that he had been bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Newark for over 10 years; he had been accustomed to make out the statements, and also the daily statements which were laid on the Cashier's desk every morning for the latter's inspection; the Cashier was not accustomed to look over the books; on the 23d of April, 1880, the books showed that the deposit number, $44,000 had been overdrawn in the account with the Central National Bank of New-York. Witness testified that he made a statement in the usual way on the following morning. That statement showed that $955 84 was the balance in favor of the First National Bank in account with the Central National Bank. He had made this false statement in contradiction to the figures of the ledger through the orders of Mr. Thomas, the Teller of the bank. He testified further, that in making the regular statement, with respect to loans and discounts, on the 23d of April, he knew there was a discrepancy of $150,000, but was unable to explain it. Mr. Hedden signed that statement as accurate. At various times during the present year he had noticed fictitious credits in the accounts of the First National Bank; the way in which he would distinguish fictitious from genuine credits was when settling up his books at the close of each month, and upon reporting these fictitious credits to the Cashier the latter made no remark.

The trial will be resumed to-morrow.

DOYLE'S SPURIOUS BONDS.

THE OPINION GAINING GROUND THAT A LARGE NUMBER OF THE COUNTERFEITS WERE ISSUED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—It appears from a conversation had with Chief Brooks, of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, to-day, that the agents of the Second National Bank of Peoria, Ill., after reading of Doyle's arrest in Chicago, referred to their books and ascertained that a loan of $8,000 had been granted Doyle on a ninety-day note, for which he had left three one-thousand-dollar United States bonds as security. The bank agent immediately proceeded to Chicago and attached the money—$2,700—belonging to Doyle, which is in the Marshal's hands. They then sought to negotiate with Doyle for the delivery of the three bonds left with the bank as security into the hands of his friends, providing the note should be paid at maturity. Before the negotiations were completed, however, an agent of the Secret Service succeeded in examining the bonds, and obtained possession of them on the ground that they were counterfeit. The three bonds in question are numbered as follows: No. 69,540, purporting to have been issued to John Brownson; the genuine number of this bond was redeemed by the Government on Jan. 14, 1880. No. 31,761, purporting to have been issued to John Barton; the genuine of this number was redeemed Aug. 30, 1878. No. 103,509, purporting to have been issued to W. A. Fails; the genuine of this number was issued to Joseph A. Vessie, and redeemed by the Government Jan. 9, 1877. From these facts, it is thought by Chief Brooks that the statement of Charles H. Smyth, the engraver of the counterfeit plate, to the effect that the bonds captured on the person of Doyle were the only

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 9, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce for the week have been as follows:

Flour, bbls.	47,000	Leather, sides	5,322
Wheat, bush.	478,000	Spirits Turpn. bbls.	302
Corn, bush.	1,000	Rosin, bbls.	1,000
Oats, bush.	4,500	Tobacco, hhds.	1,000
Rye, bush.	2,000	Cheese, pkg.	6,000
Malt, bushels	4,000	Butter, pkg.	6,000
Beans, bushels	3,000	Cheese, pkg.	6,000
Barley, bushels	18,000	Lard, pkg.	2,000
Oil-cake, pkg.	2,000	Tallow, pkg.	1,000
Flax-seed, bags	500	Tobacco, hhds.	45
Grease, pkg.	1,000	Tobacco, pkg.	200
Grease, bbl.	100	Whisky, bbls.	400
Hops, bales	123	Wool, bales	100
Lead, pigs	3,000		

ASHES—Selling as a limited extent only, with Pots quoted at $4 75@$4 85; Pearls, $5 75@$5 85 @ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Very little inactive at from 23c@24c., as to quality; the latter for choice.

CANDLES—A steady trade noted within our previous range.

COAL—Has been in moderate request and quoted irregular as to prices, within our former range; offerings liberal.

COFFEE—Rio has been in more demand and quoted steadier, with fair invoices quoted at 12½c.@13½c., the other grades proportionately; 2,500 bags by the Barnard and 1,961 bags by the City of Rio sold on private terms. Speculation in Rio and Santos for the future has been in demand for early delivery; stock in first hands here this morning, 199,886 bags; (96,003 bags Santos), and at all the distributing points, 1,000,000 bags; (500,000 bags Santos), and at Havre, 150,000 bags, and at Hamburg, 52,000 bags, and at New-Orleans, 15,000 bags; afloat and loading for the United States to Oct. 1, 318,607 bags; purchases for United States to Nov. 1, 100,000 bags; with 50,000 bags (or 400,000 bags Santos,) making the total visible supply 730,144 bags; delivered from warehouse during the month, 53,734 bags, of which 43,734 bags Rio, and 10,000 bags Santos; leaving net stock 676,410 bags, (386,410 bags Rio, and 290

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier No. 39 N. R., foot of King-st.
ARIZONA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 13, 5 A. M.
ETRURIA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 20, 8:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Nov. 30, 8:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....SUNDAY, Dec. 5, 9:30 A. M.
ETRURIA.....TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 8:30 P. M.

These Steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, bath-rooms, barber's rooms, stewardess, surgeon, library; also, experienced surgeons on board. Neither cattle, sheep, or pigs carried. The state-rooms are all upon deck, thus insuring the greatest possible degree of ventilation and comfort.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room) $80, $90, and $100; INTERMEDIATE $60; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane course recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on account of increased and homeward passage.

REPUBLIC Capt. Inman.....Thursday, Nov. 11, 1 P. M.
CELTIC Capt. Gelaghty.....Saturday, Nov. 20, 9 A. M.
BRITANNIC Capt. Parry.....Saturday, Nov. 27, 1 P. M.
BALTIC Capt. Parsell.....Thursday, Dec. 2, 2 P. M.
GERMANIC Capt. Kennedy.....Saturday, Dec. 11, 1 P. M.

From White Star Pier, foot of West 10th-st., near the Battery.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion is least perceptible. Surgeons are carried. The cuisine and service affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage from the old country, $30; from New-York, $35.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For freight or passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE—"LANE ROUTE."
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 10, 11:30 A. M.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 17, 5 A. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 24, 11 A. M.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, Dec. 1, 4:30 P. M.

Cabin passage $80, $90, and $100; return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Agents.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

DONAU.....Sat. Nov. 13 NECKAR.....Sat. Nov. 27
RHEIN.....Sat. Nov. 20 ODER.....Sat. Dec. 4
First Cabin.....$100 | Second Cabin.....$70
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates sent from pier between 2d and 3d sts., Hoboken, N. J.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
WESTPHALIA.....Nov. 18 | SILESIA.....Nov. 25
VANDALIA.....Nov. 11 | PRUSIA.....Nov. 25

Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and the ports of the Baltic: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30. Round trip at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, Havre, $26. Freight apply to
C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

MONARCH LINE. NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Splendid new, fast steamers, each 4,700 tons burden, leaving London during Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
ASSYRIAN MONARCH.....Nov. 16
PERSIAN MONARCH.....Dec. 1

Saloon passage, with very superior accommodation, $80 to $100. Steerage taken on steamers at low rates. Prepaid steerage tickets issued for passage from London to New-York at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
PATTON, VICKERS & Co., Agents, 6 Bowling Green.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Steamers leave Watson's Stores, Brooklyn.
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, Nov. 10
SCHIEDAM.....Wednesday, Nov. 17
AMSTERDAM.....Dec. 1

1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $50; Steerage, $26.
H. GALATY, General Agent, No. 37 South William-st.
For freight and passage apply to
C. DORIS & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or E. YONGE, jr., Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 10 EAST RIVER, AT 2 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
SARATOGA.....Thursday, Nov. 11
NIAGARA.....Thursday, Nov. 18
CITY OF HAVANA.....Thursday, Nov. 25
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SINGLE HORSE, 5 YEARS old, 15½ hands high, sound and kind; also a fine Jersey cow, 3 years old, new milch. Inquire at No. 13 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FINE PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE HORSES, 6 and 7 years old, 16 hands high, sound and kind; also a fine Jersey cow, 3 years old, new milch. Inquire at No. 13 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,358 Broadway, south-east corner of 37th-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY TWO SISters, Protestants, in first-class family, one as chamber-maid, other as infant's or children's nurse; best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 146 Sixth-av., near 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl; willing to take care of grown children; best of City references. Call at No. 46 Madison-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chamber-maid and seamstress; 10 years' reference from last employers; willing and obliging. Address M. L., Box No. 274 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,358 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERson; will take past it, any other work if required; best City reference. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th-st., grocery store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; AND make herself useful in family; willing and obliging; wages moderate; best reference. Call at No. 230 East 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERson; will take past it, any other work if required; best City reference. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th-st., grocery store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; AND make herself useful in family; willing and obliging; wages moderate; best reference. Call at No. 230 East 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 75 West 30th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By most young girl, not afraid of work, or take care of children; best City reference. Address R. A., Box No. 300 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,358 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS first class in every respect; best City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 315 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,358 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—WAITRESS.—BY TWO sisters; is a private boarding-house; one as chamber-maid, the other as waitress; two years' reference. Call at No. 206 West 19th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days, at No. 252 West 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young woman; willing to assist with washing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 119 West 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl; as chamber-maid and take care of children; four years' City reference. Call at No. 202 West 35th-st., fourth hall.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING OR PLAIN Washing.—By a Canadian young woman; best reference. Call at No. 59 East 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and to assist with children; City reference. Address M. E., No. 101 East 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—By a Protestant girl; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 985 West 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—AT present employer's, No. 311 Madison-av., corner of 40th-st.

CHAMBER-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and to assist with children; City reference. Address M. E., No. 101 East 35th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—By a Protestant girl; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 985 West 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—AT present employer's, No. 311 Madison-av., corner of 40th-st.

CHAMBER-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; GOOD plain cook and assist with washing; small American family; good reference; City or country. Call at No. 1,589 Broadway, near 48th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 75 West 30th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, young girl, not afraid of work, or take care of children; best City reference. Address R. A., Box No. 300 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,358 Broadway.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; can take charge of children; best of City references. Call at No. 141 West 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best reference from last place. Call at No. 152 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; best references. Call at No. 103 East 15th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY an Protestant girl in private family; no objections to country. Call at No. 260 Delancey-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, with best references from present employer. Call at No. 12 Park-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR To Take Care of a Grown Child.—Can operate on different machines; best reference. Call at 986 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and to assist with children; City reference. Address M. E., No. 101 East 35th-st.

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SITES FOR THE GREAT FAIR

ARGUMENTS MADE FOR PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND.

BROOKLYN'S WILLINGNESS TO HAVE HER PARK USED—ITS ADVANTAGES—RUFUS HATCH AMUSES PEOPLE WITH HIS CONEY ISLAND PLEA—THE HARLEM SITE—SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED TO-DAY.

The third meeting of the Sub-committee on Sites of the Executive Committee of the United States International Commission on the World's Fair of 1883 was held in the rooms of the Commission, at No. 317 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, the Chairman, S. A. Haines, presiding. The claims of the Harlem site, which extends from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, and from Fifth to Eighth-avenue, were presented by Mr. Cephas Brainard. The site, he said, is convenient and accessible to all facilities for local travel. Nearly all the railroads would be available for the large passenger traffic which the fair would bring to the City. The tract is ample in extent for the purposes of the fair, and its surface is admirably adapted to the erection of the buildings. There is no rock to be removed and but little filling in to be done. The market value of the land is comparatively small, so that if it had to be taken by the Commission the expense to the committee would not be inordinately great.

Y. B. Crawford, of Brooklyn, presented the claims of Prospect Park in a long communication, in which he offered nine separate inducements to the committee to carry the fair across the East River. The city authorities of Brooklyn, he said, offer to the Commission, free of all expense, 200 acres in Prospect Park, and more, if it is required, of land which requires no expenditure to prepare it for the use of the Exhibition. Prospect Park is a suitable site, and in some respects the best that can be found, since Central Park cannot be had. The extent of the grounds is ample, and if the 200 acres offered are not enough, more can be had for the asking. More than 500,000 people will visit the fair on certain days, and it would be unwise to accept of any site not large enough to accommodate that number within the inclosure. At Prospect Park there is plenty of room, and there need be no crowding of the buildings together. The work of picturesque landscape arrangement and adornment, so necessary to the fair, is already done. There are lakes and forests all ready for the Commissioners' hands, and without a cent of expense. The distance from the City Hall of New-York, when the bridge is completed and Brooklyn's rapid transit road built, will be only three and one-half miles, bringing Prospect Park nearer to the business heart of this City than either one of the other sites proposed. The East River, with its 13 ferries, the capacity of which can be doubled and trebled, if necessary, will furnish ample facilities for transport, and horse cars run from almost every ferry slip direct to Prospect Park. The great bridge will be finished in a year, and the rapid transit trains can then take passengers from the City Hall to the fair grounds in 15 minutes. The high ground of the proposed site is cooled daily by breezes from the ocean, and these make the park the most healthful as well as one of the most comfortable locations in the heated days of the Summer months. It is only five and a half miles from Coney Island by rail, and, after spending a day at the fair, visitors could take a trip to the seaside and pass the evening hours there. From the grounds can be seen New-York City, the Harbor and Bay, the Atlantic Ocean, and the beautiful Green-Wood Cemetery, and these views would offer attractions to visitors which no other proposed site affords. As a matter of policy and economy, Mr. Crawford thought the offer of Prospect Park ought to be accepted. It would enable the Commission to save the outlay of at least $1,000,000 at the beginning of their labors. "This," said the speaker, "is Brooklyn's first magnificent contribution to the World's Fair—$1,000,000!" J. S. T. Stranahan, President of the Park Commissioners of Brooklyn, and the Hon. Monell Lyon, Leonard Jerome, and Rufus Hatch also addressed the Committee in favor of the site which Mr. Crawford had read. Mr. Stranahan said that so much time had already been spent, and the necessity for economy was so great, that it seemed to him there were only two places which the Commission could take—Central Park could not be had, and Prospect Park was now the only other available site.

Rufus Hatch asked if Brooklyn proposed to give the site and $1,000,000 in addition. He did not quite understand Mr. Crawford's allusion to "Brooklyn's magnificent contribution of $1,000,000."

Mr. Stranahan said: We propose to give you a property that cost us $2,000,000; we had no idea of giving you the other million in cash. Mr. Hatch—I believe that every man who brings a site to this committee should bring with it a contribution to the site, and I intend to argue that way by and by.

Mr. Stranahan—I will let you into a little secret. The city of Brooklyn owns 1,300 lots adjoining Prospect Park which we are anxious to put on the market. If it should appear, as I think I can make it appear, that the value of these lots is increased $500,000 by the holding of the fair in Prospect Park I will guarantee that Brooklyn will come to you with a contribution equal to anything that New-York would give. Mr. Hatch at this point offered the following proposition to the committee for a new site:

"With all the multiplicity of sites proposed, I beg leave to suggest for the consideration of the committee Coney Island as an available situation. I have been informed that there are about 340 acres of unoccupied land on the westerly end of that island. The distance from the Battery is 10¾ miles. The facilities for the accommodation of the marine of the world is unequaled, provided sufficient piers are built into deep water. You will readily see that this location is most accessible to all people from Maine to Mexico who intend to visit the Exhibition. The salubrity of the climate for the months during which the Exhibition will be open is unsurpassed. The drainage is perfect, the tide washing both the north-west and the south-west sides of the island. No malaria. Mosquitos scarce. They do have them on Staten Island, and at various points on Long Island, but never here. The buildings erected here could be sold at auction, or are held by the owners of the property for hotels for the 2,000,000 people who inhabit this great metropolis and its surroundings.

"How to get there—Seven railroads reaching there direct, a broad bay, except at the Narrows, which is three times the width of the East River and nearly equal to the North River, in which the marine of the whole world could float; the distance from the termini of the four great railroads centring at Jersey City, representing 70 per cent. of all the railroads in the country, (60,000 miles), will be about the same as it is to Inwood or Port Morris. I consider this, next to Central Park, the most practicable place. Of the ancient history of Coney Island, perhaps nothing better can be said than that its present reputation is fully equal to that of any of the places whose claims have been so eloquently presented—namely, Inwood, Port Morris, and Astoria."

When the laughter over the proposition had subsided, the committee adjourned to Friday afternoon at 2:30. A secret meeting of the Executive Committee followed, at which the Special Committee on Opening Subscription-books reported that the books would be opened at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, this morning.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

FAILURES IN THE CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS TRADES.

Oppenheim Brothers, manufacturers of clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods at No. 329 Canal-street, and at Dubuque, Iowa, have failed and made an assignment at the latter place to Christopher W. Horr. They manufactured their goods here and sold them in Dubuque, where they had two stores. They formerly had stores at York, Penn., and at Pearia, Ill., but closed them as they were not profitable; they had $80,000 invested in the business. Bradstreet's reports state that both brothers are at present in Dubuque, where, on Nov. 1, they gave a chattel mortgage on the entire stock in the two Dubuque stores to Bernhard Cohen, their father-in-law, in New-York, for $18,500, and to Isidor Hirschfield, their brother-in-law, also of New-York, for $5,000. They have been attached in Dubuque by Hellman & Herrman and by Lipman, Brown & Co., both New-York creditors. Their representative here states that the liabilities are about $75,000, and the assets are between $50,000 and $60,000. The members of the firm are expected in this City in a few days to try to get a settlement. The failure is severely criticised by the creditors here. Mr. Walter Large, the representative of the Assignee, took possession of their place in Canal-street yesterday morning, but found their assets there were of very little value.

A statement for the benefit of creditors by Corpelius and Mary E. Killeen, composing the firm of Killeen & Co., of Nos. 297 and 299 Grand-street, dry goods dealers, to William H. Gelsheuer, with $25,-328 35 preferences, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

PASSING FORGED DRAFTS.

Frederick J. Kaldenberg, of No. 125 Fulton-street, recently reported at Police Head-quarters that forged drafts upon him had been passed upon many tradesmen throughout the country. The victims were among firms that had business connections with Kaldenberg, and the places from which the drafts were received and their dates showed that the swindler was making an extensive tour among Kaldenberg's customers. Detectives Lambler and O'Connor yesterday arrested a man who confessed that he was guilty of the forgeries. He was formerly employed as a traveling salesman by Kaldenberg, and his success in operating was due to the acquaintances made while in that line. His name is Henry Mohr. Among the firms victimized are:—J. A. Fraser & Co., Providence, R. I., $195; F. Sawrin, Detroit, Mich., $600; Stender & Frankea, Detroit, $150; W. B. Kahn, Cincinnati, Ohio, $800.

POLL CLERKS HELD FOR TRIAL.

Justice Kilbreth yesterday continued his examination into the cases of the delinquent Poll Clerks, who were charged by Col. Tracey, of the Mayor's office, with failing to comply with the law requiring the clerk to make certified and sealed returns to the Mayor within 24 hours after the close of the polls. The following clerks were held for trial in default of bail: Jacob T. Dixon, of No. 22 Attorney-street; William Ulmer, of No. 1051 Second-street; Joseph T. Connolly, of No. 466 West Twenty-fifth-street; James Torrys, of No. 501 West Eighteenth-street; Martin Holland, of No. 320 West Houston-street, and A. W. French, of No. 31 Barrow-street. The other clerks were all discharged.

DRIVEN ASHORE IN THE GULF.

FATE OF FOUR VESSELS IN A GALE—SAVED AFTER A HARD FIGHT.

The steam-ship City of Alexandria, which arrived from Vera Cruz by way of Havana yesterday, brought the crews of four vessels which were driven ashore in the Gulf of Mexico early last month. The shipwrecked mariners are Capt. Sven Olsen, his wife, the mate, and five men of the Swedish brigantine Brue; Capt. Hans Schulz, the mate, and six men of the German brigantine Heinrich Gemchop; Capt. Miles Davis and the mate of an English brigantine, and Capt. Conrad W. Gross and six seamen of a Dutch brigantine. All of these vessels were lying at anchor in the harbor of Tuspleco, Mexico, on Oct. 3. The Brue was bound from Frontera for Santa Anna, with a cargo of logwood and tobacco, which was to be exchanged for mahogany. The German vessel was bound from Rostock for Santa Anna. While the vessels were lying at anchor, a heavy northerly gale set in. As these storms are usually very violent along the coast of Southern Mexico, every precaution had been taken against them. Both bow anchors were let go on each vessel and more cable was paid out. During the night of the 3d and on the following day the norther blew with great violence, but the vessels still rode at anchor in safety, and it was hoped that on the morning of the 5th the force of the storm would be spent. When day broke the wind blew as fiercely as on the previous afternoon. Heavy seas swept into the harbor from the Gulf, and frequently broke against the vessels' bows or swept over the decks. The brigantines gave violent tugs upon their cables, which so far had stood the heavy strain. At dusk the storm raged as violently as before, and there seemed no prospects of its dying out before the next day at the earliest.

As the night advanced the heavy seas from the Gulf swept into the harbor with such fury that the vessels were unable to hold their positions any longer. One after another the anchor cables parted and the helpless vessels drifted on to the beach. In the heavy surf it was dangerous work to attempt to reach the shore, but by the help of natives all the men on the four vessels were finally landed. They took what quarters they could find and remained in the neighborhood for some time after the storm had passed over. They were able to save but very little from the wrecks, and this was sold for little or nothing. The sailors finally left Tupsicor and proceeded to the nearest port at which steamers call. On their arrival here yesterday they called on the Consuls of the different nations under whose flags the vessels sailed. Provision will be made for them, and they will be sent to their homes. The Captains of the English and Dutch vessels left for Alexandria as soon as she reached her pier, and the names of these brigantines could not learned. Capt. Deakon, of the Alexandria, reports that on the 30th of October, in latitude 19° 10' and longitude 92° 37', he fell in with a wreck floating bottom upward in the water. One of the officers who was sent in a boat to examine the vessel discovered the name of the vessel to be the Æmulatio, of London. She was about 100 feet long, and was loaded with mahogany.

The schooner Mary A. Trainor, which was fallen in with in an abandoned condition on the 26d, in latitude 35° 30' and longitude 73° 30' by the bark Reindeer, which placed a prize crew, consisting of the mate and two men, in charge of her, arrived at this port yesterday. She was commanded by Capt. Oakins, and was bound from Philadelphia for Savannah with a cargo of coal. On the evening of Oct. 29 she was caught in a terrific gale off Cape Lookout, and was partially dismasted. Early in the following afternoon the steam-ship Morro Castle, bound from this port for Charleston, fell in with her. The weather was then moderate, and Capt. Oakins asked to be taken in tow. A hawser was passed to him from the steamer, but at 9 P. M. a gale sprang up, and the hawser parted. A heavy cross sea was running, but another hawser was passed, and at midnight this also parted. The Morro Castle lay by the schooner for two hours, at the expiration of which time Capt. Oakins decided to abandon his vessel. A life-boat was lowered from the steam-ship and the crew of the Trainor were taken from that vessel. When the Reindeer fell in with the schooner the latter was not leaking. The prize crew had a hard fight of it, but finally succeeded in bringing the crippled vessel into port. The salvage on the Mary A. Trainor will probably be large.

LOOKING INTO MR. KELLY'S OFFICE

STEPS FOR AN INQUIRY TAKEN YESTERDAY BY A SENATE COMMITTEE.

In May last the State Senate appointed a committee of five to investigate the question of the expense of maintaining and administering the Municipal Government of New-York, with a view to securing greater economy and efficiency therein. The resolution by which the committee was created suggested the consolidation of various departments and bureaus, so that a reduction might be made in the number of officers and employes, in the expenditures other than for the salary account, and, finally, whether or not the general efficiency of administration could be improved by providing a controlling authority responsible for the appointment and administration of subordinates. The committee was directed to inquire into this whole subject, and to report their conclusions, with a bill designed to carry their views into effect within 10 days after the convening of the next Legislature. The committee so appointed consisted of Senators McCarthy, Strahan, Baker, Bixby, and Mills. They met in this City during the past Summer and began the preliminary work. Yesterday they reassembled in Mayor Cooper's office in the City Hall, and laid out a programme for continued inquiry until their labors are concluded. The only member of the committee not present was Mr. Mills.

A brief informal consultation was held, and it was decided to begin by inquiring into certain affairs of the Finance Department. To this end Mr. Strahan offered, and the committee unanimously adopted, a resolution that the Controller be requested to furnish at his earliest convenience a statement of the names of all charitable institutions which receive donations or payments of public moneys; the purposes for which such donations or payments are made; the amounts severally, and whether made annually or not; the fund out of which they are paid, and how the fund is created and maintained, together with a reference to the laws authorizing the donations or payments. A certified copy of the resolution was at once prepared and served on Controller Kelly, and a number of subpœnas were issued directed to various officers and clerks of the Finance Department, the Mayor's office, and the Excise Board, directing them to appear and testify before the committee and to produce certain books and papers relating to their departments. The committee then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning, when they will meet at the Mayor's office and begin the inquiry.

DISGRACING HIS PARENTS.

On the night of the 22d ult. the lager beer saloon of Herman Boering, at No. 2,326 Second-avenue, was broken into and robbed of billiard balls, cigars, and money valued in all at $64. Detective Smith, of the Twelfth Precinct, subsequently arrested John Weinberg, of No. 426 East One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and Reuben Stephenson, a colored youth living at No. 346 East One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, who acknowledged that they had committed the burglary, and restored the greater portion of the stolen property. When the prisoners were arraigned in the General Sessions Court yesterday before Judge Cowing they pleaded guilty. Assistant District Attorney Phelps handed the court a letter from Weinberg's father, stating that he and his wife were deaf-mutes. They had, he said, done all in their power to bring up their son respectably, but he had fallen in with bad company and brought them to disgrace. The writer pathetically implored his Honor to send the erring youth to some reformatory, where he would have an opportunity to reflect on the disgrace he had brought on himself and his parents, and come out a better man. The letter was admirably written, and showed the writer to be a man of more than ordinary intelligence. Judge Cowing sent young Weinberg to the Elmira Reformatory, and sentenced his confederate, Stephenson, to 18 months in State prison.

A SWINDLER SENTENCED.

Leopold Gross, a cigar-dealer, who gives his place of residence as No. 17 Thompson-street, was arraigned in the General Sessions Court yesterday for obtaining money by false pretenses. The prisoner swindled a large number of merchants by obtaining money on packages of Havana cigars, which, he alleged, were in the hands of express companies. His plan was to deposit a certain number of boxes of alleged imported cigars as security for the moneys advanced. The victims subsequently discovered that the cigars received by them as security were almost worthless. Among the persons swindled by Gross were William H. Merritt, of No. 89 Water-street, from whom he obtained $50; Robert W. Ferguson, of No. 874 Broadway, from whom also he obtained $50, and Elmer G. Doolittle, of No. 78 Wooster-street, who was induced to give him $75. The prisoner pleaded guilty to one of the many charges against him, and proved mitigating circumstances and a fair character. Judge Cowing sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary.

WRIGHT SMITH'S FAILURE IN PATERSON.

In silk manufacturing circles at Paterson the principal topic of interest continues to be the recent failure of Wright Smith, whose liabilities were reported to be from $250,000 to $300,000. In the course of the examination in progress before Supreme Court Commissioner Van Wagoner, yesterday, two papers were produced showing that all the other creditors have signed an agreement to make common cause against the validity of the judgment confessed by Mr. Smith to Whitney & Matthews, of New-York, and, to give them a better standing, Mr. Smith has lately confessed judgment to each and all of them, subsequent to the confession of judgment to Whitney & Matthews. It is said that such an agreement is fraudulent and void, and insist that their judgment must stand. The court ostensibly allowed only one week for the taking of testimony in the case, but the creditors opposed to Whitney & Matthews have not finished their side yet, although the examination has been going on for two weeks or more, and the latter firm have offered no testimony. The failure has seriously affected the silk manufacture, $100,000 worth of silk handkerchiefs having been thrown on the market at a dull season. It has also caused some feeling of distrust in the trade, and has crippled many small manufacturers, and thrown several hundred hands out of employment.

THANKSGIVING RIFLE-MATCHES.

PROPOSED NOVEL CONTEST AT CREEDMOOR—GOLD PIECES IN CAKES AS PRIZES.

Col. John H. Cowperthwait, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the National Rifle Association, threw the Board of Directors into a fit of "blues" yesterday by suggesting that there was a prospect that the association would soon be "heavily in debt." Chairman Wingate reassured his hearers, however, by showing them that the association had never before been entirely out of debt, and that there was no greater danger of immediate bankruptcy on the part of the association than there had been at the end of any previous year in its history. The resignation of Major Henry Fulton was received and accepted, and Lieut. Col. Herbert S. Jewell, Inspector of Rifle Practice or the Second Division, Brooklyn, was elected in his place. Major Fulton is engaged in mining in Ward, Boulder County, Col., where he expects to remain for some time. The first prize heretofore awarded to the Empire Rifle Club in the Short-range Team Match, of the last Fall prize meeting, was withdrawn and awarded to the team representing the Massachusetts Rifle Association. It was learned since the match was contested that the score of a member of the team representing the Empire Club was incorrectly recorded. The latter club therefore will take the second prize, making a difference of $25 in favor of the Massachusetts team. Arrangements were made for a novel rifle-match at Creedmoor on Thanksgiving Day. The prizes are 50 gold coins, amounting to $150. They will be drawn in the style of a lottery. The competitors making the highest scores are each to select, in the order of merit, a Charlotte Russe from a tray containing 50 of the creamy cakes, each of which will contain a gold coin. The conditions are as follows: Entries unlimited; open to all comers; weapons, Remington military rifles; distance, 200 yards; five scoring shots. Pool-targets are to be kept open during the match, and if the weather be fair there is no reason why the riflemen of this City and vicinity should not enjoy the day's sport.

The final competition for the champion marksmen's badge took place at Creedmoor last Saturday, and Sergt. Dolan, of the Twelfth Regiment, won the prize. The match was in two stages, and represented a competitor to shoot at any time during the day. Dolan shot at both stages in the morning. Many others shot in the first stage in the morning, and deferred shooting at the longer distance until the afternoon. At that time it was very foggy, and the tardy marksmen were unable to complete their scores. The board decided yesterday that Dolan was entitled to the trophy, as the other competitors had taken their chances on the weather, for which the association was not responsible. The resolution in reference to debarring "professional" riflemen from shooting in matches at Creedmoor, which was adopted at the October meeting of the board, was reconsidered and referred to a committee for revision. The following named gentlemen form the Executive Committee: Col. Wright, J. V. Sone, W. H. Dunlap, G. W. Nickerson, F. H. Holton, D. F. Davids, and J. W. Todd.

GETTING RID OF SQUATTERS

WAR DECLARED ON THEM BY THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Sanitary Superintendent Day presented a lengthy report in relation to the sanitary condition of the block between Lexington and Third avenues and Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, which is covered by the shanties of an army of "squatters," in close proximity to Mount Sinai Hospital, the Foundling Asylum, the Chapin Home, the Female Normal College, and other public institutions. Dr. Day says that complaints are often made against shanty districts by citizens who have built fine houses near them, and whose property is depreciated by their presence. Experience shows that the health of the "shanty population" compares favorably with that of those living in the lower class of tenement-houses to which they would naturally gravitate if driven from the shanties. It has, therefore, been customary to confine the efforts of the Sanitary Bureau to such personal influence as the inspector could bring to bear on the occupants of the shanties, who are mostly irresponsible "squatters," trusting to the City's growth to cure the evil. The block referred to is, however, exceptionally bad, and is constantly getting worse. When the building of the Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes was begun on Lexington-avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, the squatters driven therefrom added to the population of the block, and now there are 40 shanties with the usual collection of foul surroundings, shallow privies, manure-heaps, goats, and fowls of various kinds. There is no proper drainage, and large quantities of decomposing refuse, and filthy and offensive pools of water, are found on different portions of the block. The health officials believe that the malarious exhalations from them have caused special blood-poisoning and disease among the patients of the Mount Sinai Hospital. The house physician and the Sisters in charge of the Foundling Asylum (an institution which has frequently complain bitterly of the offensive odors from these shanties, in consequence of which they are obliged to close their windows when the wind is southerly, and several rooms have been made absolutely uninhabitable. In conclusion, Dr. Day recommended that the Board of Health declare these shanties a public nuisance and order their immediate removal.

Resolutions were adopted by the board embodying the recommendations of the Sanitary Superintendent, declaring the shanties a public nuisance, dangerous to life and health, and ordered their immediate removal. Notice of the action of the board will be served on the "squatters" immediately.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

MAYOR COOPER SENDS IN A NOMINATION FOR POLICE JUSTICE.

Alderman Strack offered a resolution in the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, giving permission to occupants of buildings along the lines of the elevated railroads to place signs on the structures of the elevated roads. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Law. After a short debate the report of the Committee on County Affairs was adopted, recommending that ex-Sheriff Reilly's bill of $11,961 62, incurred in the proceedings brought to secure his removal from office, be allowed. The most important matter brought before the board was a communication from Mayor Cooper, nominating Clifford A. Hand to fill the office of Police Justice, made vacant by the death of the late Nelson K. Wheeler. The nomination caused a brief stir in the board, but was quickly and without opposition referred to the Committee on County Affairs. Alderman Bixby moved that the board fix the number and salaries of the clerks, messengers, and other attachés of the Surrogate's Court and office, as provided for by the new Code. A guardian accountant clerk at $6,000 a year, and an assistant clerk at $1,000 a year were allowed the Surrogate. In addition to the present force in his office, all of whom are retained at present salaries.

Clifford A. Hand, the Mayor's new nominee for Police Justice, is a well-known lawyer and member of the Bar Association of this City, and a partner in the law firm of Moore, Hand & Rumsey. He is a brother of Samuel Hand, of Albany, ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals. He is about 50 years of age, and has resided in this City for 30 years. At one time he was a partner of ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman. He is pronounced a Democrat, but is not closely identified with either Tammany Hall or Irving Hall. In 1871 and 1872 he was a prominent member of the then Apollo Hall wing of the Democratic Party, and in the latter year was the Apollo Hall candidate for Judge of the Superior Court. He was defeated by the Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst, the Republican candidate. At the time of Justice Wheeler's death it was claimed by Republicans that the Justice was a Republican, and that in fairness the Mayor ought to nominate a Republican as his successor. Democrats in the City Hall yesterday declared that Justice Wheeler voted twice for Lucius Robinson for Governor, and that that fact made him a Democrat, thus justifying, they say, the present nomination of Mr. Hand as his successor.

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES DISMISSED.

As the Assignee of Benjamin I. H. Trask, William B. Smyth sued George W. M. Sturges for $35,000 damage, alleged to have been suffered by Trask through a refusal by Sturges to carry out a contract for the purchase of No. 30 South William-street, and No. 29 Stone-street. The defendant denied that Smyth had a real interest in the action, and asserted that Trask could not sue, because he was a bankrupt. A further defense was that Trask had made a contract to deliver the buildings with certain fixtures in them but was unable to do so, the fixtures having belonged to tenants who took them out upon removing, and that hence the contract was void. The trial was finished in Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday. Judge Van Vorst directed a verdict for the defendant, on the ground that the plaintiff had not shown an ability to carry out the contract. The plaintiff was represented by Messrs. Albert Mathews and Lewis Johnston; and the defendant by Civil Justice J. O. Julius Langbein.

MARINE LOSS IN SEPTEMBER.

The Direction of the Bureau Veritas has just published the following statistics of marine disasters reported during the month of September, 1880, concerning all flags. Sailing vessels reported lost: 36 English, 9 American, 7 German, 7 French, 6 Dutch, 5 Italian, 4 Norwegian, 3 Swedish, 2 Austrian, 2 Spanish, 1 Danish, 1 Portuguese, 1 Turkish, 1 of which the nationality is unknown; total—87, 31 only having been insured. Steamers reported missing: Steamers reported lost: 2 English, 2 German, 1 American, 1 Swedish; total—15, in this number is included 1 steamer reported missing.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The November meeting of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation will be held at the board-rooms, No. 87 Pearl-street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The calendar of private jury causes in the United States Circuit Court will be taken up by Judge Wallace on the 29th inst., and continued until Dec. 17.

The Board of Aldermen will hold a special meeting at noon to-day to receive the provisional estimates for 1881 from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The Iron Steam-boat Company has closed a contract with Philadelphia and Chester boat-builders for eight new iron steamers to be finished May 1, 1881. The amount involved is $1,500,000.

Charles F. Goodman says he was Treasurer of the "New-York Syndicate (Limited)" only a month, and resigned on learning its true character. He has since had no connection with it in any way.

A foot-ball match between members of Harvard and Princeton Colleges will be played Saturday next on the grounds of the Manhattan Polo Association, at Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Tenth-street.

The Board of Health yesterday adopted a resolution requesting the Manhattan Gas Company to take the necessary measures to prevent the escape of noxious vapors from the works at the foot of East Fourteenth-street.

James Gordon and Philip H. Wendt were held in $1,000 bail each by United States Commissioner Deuel, yesterday, on the charge of intimidating voters on election day in the Twenty-first Election District of the Eighth Assembly District.

Wadsworth Post, No. 77, Department of New-York, Grand Army of the Republic, will hold its third annual ball Tuesday evening next, at Wendel's Assembly Rooms, No. 324 West Forty-fourth-street. The proceeds are for the benefit of the post's fund.

A new line of freight steamers to run regularly between this port and Stettin has been established under the title of the Stettin Lloyds. C. L. Wright & Co. are the New-York agents. The pioneer vessel, the Katie, sails hence on the 11th prox.

Julius Eckart, a Swede, 40 years of age, who lived alone in a room on the top floor of No. 49 Delancey-street, committed suicide yesterday by swallowing a large quantity of Paris green. Extreme poverty was the motive for the act of self-destruction.

Additional testimony touching the mental condition of the testator was taken yesterday before Surrogate Calvin in connection with the contest over the will of Patrick Dickie. Several persons gave evidence to the effect that, although he was always eccentric, they did not believe him to be insane.

The attorney of the Health Department was yesterday directed by the board to institute the necessary proceedings to prevent the dumping of refuse and garbage on the open lots at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh, and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth streets and Fifth-avenue.

Among the inmates of the Tombs is Patrick A. Gallagher, who is reputed to have acquired a fortune in mining operations in Dakota Territory, and who claims Deadwood as his home. He is said to have fought with Gen. Custer at Fort Larremore. Gallagher is suffering from the effects of a protracted spree and is confined in the hospital cell.

The regular Autumnal meeting of the Unitarian Churches of the New-York and Hudson River Conference will take place this morning at 10 o'clock in All Souls's Church, Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street. The Rev. Drs. Bellows, Collyer, Shippen, Joseph May, and other well-known clergymen will speak. The meeting will be open to the public.

At the meeting of the Pilot Commissioners yesterday Inspector Conway reported that the mash and swill from L. Fleischman & Co.'s distillery is being run into Newtown Creek, and that the deposit is impeding navigation. The Secretary was ordered to warn the firm that they are violating the law, and in case they pay no heed to prosecute them.

George Fowler, alias R. Gray, and James Slinger, alias P. Thompson, who were lately committed by United States Commissioner Osborn to await extradition on the charge of forging the name of their employer, William Jowett, of Bradford, Yorkshire, England, to checks for £60, sailed for England yesterday in charge of Detective Dobson, of Bradford.

With the approach of cold weather the number of homeless and helpless children who fall to the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is steadily on the increase. The society appeals to the public for donations of second-hand clothing, and underwear, and will gladly send to any place indicated for such offerings. The office of the society is No. 50 Union-square.

The Tammany and Irving Hall Democrats professed to be at work yesterday in the endeavor to unearth a fraudulent Republican vote in this County. This exhibition was quietly laughed at by Democrats, who know that it is mere mockery. Nothing is expected of these investigating committees except future harmony. The members of the Irving Hall Executive Committee will pay their respects to John Kelly and Tammany Hall.

John W. Post, of No. 13 Park-row, who recently was fined $10 and bound over to keep the peace by Justice Wandell for attempting to commit an atrocious assault upon a young woman, whom he had lured into his office under the pretense of giving her employment, was again before this magistrate yesterday. He was charged with betraying Sarah Martin, who is about to become a mother. Justice Wandell held Post for examination.

Counsel for Julius B. Pings, importer of kid gloves, against whom the United States Government brought suit for the recovery of duties and penalties for the alleged undervaluation of imported goods, applied to Judge Choate yesterday for a new commission in the case, on the ground that the testimony previously introduced was taken by a United States Assistant District Attorney. An order for a new commission was was granted by the Court.

Coroner Herrman yesterday held an inquest in the case of Francis Yeager, a German carpenter, whose death resulted from a fracture of the skull received by being struck by the foot-board of a locomotive while he was at work on the Second-avenue elevated railroad at One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, on the 12th ult. A verdict was rendered censuring the company for not providing warning-signals for the employes of the road while working on the tracks.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday appropriations from the Excise fund were made as follows: St. James's Home for Children, $1,010 28; Institution of Mercy, $15,296; Hebrew Children's Guardian Society, $1,893 58; Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominick, $8,154, and St. Stephen's Home, $3,470 25. The Controller was authorized to issue $150,000 stock for the improvement of Morningside Park, the Mayor voting in the negative.

The Officers' Union of the Mercantile Library Association held its annual meeting last evening in Clinton Hall, and re-elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—A. A. Raven; Vice-President—William G. Davies; Corresponding Secretary—Charles H. Patrick; Recording Secretary—C. Putnam; Treasurer—A. W. Sherman; Directors—A. Judson Stone, Seymour A. Dunn, G. D. Farrar, William H. Guion, Jr., S. Newton Smith, Charles H. Wilson, and John C. Palmer.

The Police were informed yesterday that Clarence A. French, aged 30, had been missing from his home in Orange, N. J., since the 30th ult. He is described as being 5 feet 8 inches high, of stout build, light hair, full sandy beard, and gray eyes. He wore black clothes, white shirt, black derby hat, and laced shoes. He had in his possession when he left home a gold-faced watch, with black cord, a seal ring, and a shirt-stud in the shape of a pilot-wheel, and between $50 and $60 in money.

Richard Kerwin, of No. 107 West Twenty-ninth-street, and John Keany, of No. 624 Sixth-avenue, quarreled on Saturday night in a saloon at Fiftieth-street and Sixth-avenue over a game of pool. They determined to fight it out, and adjourned to the street. Kerwin carried with him one of the pool balls, with which he struck Keany on the head, fracturing his skull. Keany is now at his home in a dangerous condition. On Monday evening Kerwin was arrested by Detective Barnes, of the Twenty-second Precinct, and yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, was committed in default of $2,500 bail to await the result of Keany's injuries.

The Board of Managers of the New-York Association for Relieving the Condition of the Poor, during the month of October, assisted 522 families, consisting of 2,465 persons, at an outlay of $1,180 15. Never when in its history has the demand upon the association been so great in the month of October. The applicants for relief were mainly of the better class, who had evidently been drawn to the City in search of employment. In the majority of cases they have signally failed in their search. The association desires to give friendly warning to those contemplating removal to the City that they run great risk in taking such a step, unless they are assured of some means of support, as the City is already overrun with strangers out of employment.

Pierre Queyriaux, a recent arrival by the Alsatia, presented a counterfeit one-hundred-dollar national bank note on the Central National Bank, in payment for his railroad ticket to the West, in Castle Garden yesterday. On being informed of its character he made affidavit that it was given to him, together with a twenty-dollar gold piece and a five-dollar United States Treasury note, in exchange for French money by a broker in Havre, to whom he was introduced by a hotel proprietor named Boivin. On reaching Linden Queyriaux deposited the note with his French Consul for safe keeping during his stay. A London money broker wanted to give him $100 gold for it but he refused, preferring to carry the paper. The note is one of those manufactured by the Brockway gang, which was recently broken up by the United States Secret Service detectives.

The Rev. Emory J. Miller, the Pastor of the African Methodist East Zion Church of Harlem, was a complainant in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, against Jetty Stevenson, a colored youth, whom he charged with having disturbed the church services on Sunday last, by loud talking and walking about while he was preaching. He proved that Jetty was in the habit of creating disturbances in the church, and Justice Flammer sent the accused youth to prison for five days to repent of his misconduct.

BROOKLYN.

The premium obtained on the sale of boxes and reserved seats for the Philharmonic concerts to be given during the season was $1,668. The highest premium paid this year was $9 75 per seat; the lowest was 25 cents.

Ann McCaffrey, aged 73 years, who resided at No. 14 Hamilton-avenue, Brooklyn, while walking on the track of the Long Island Railroad, near Corona Depot, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, was knocked down and killed by the special express train going east.

The Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors met yesterday and organized as Boards of City and County Canvassers. The work of counting the vote proceeded slowly, and it will take several days before the canvass is completed. The official count will not make any important change in the vote as published.

Officers Flood and Pelham, of the Eleventh Precinct, for refusing to make arrests when called on to do so during a fight at a polling place in the Twelfth Ward; Officers William A. Conklin and Thomas Quinn, of the First Precinct, for going into a liquor store while on their way from a polling place to a station-house with the ballot-boxes, and Officer John Getting, of the Second Precinct, for drunkenness in the station-house, were dismissed yesterday from the Police Department.

Mrs. Mary E. Wilson, one of the passengers on the wrecked steamer Rhode Island, who was sent to New-York by the steam-ship company, was assaulted by a man on Broadway and Gwinnett-street, while inquiring in the Eastern District for her brother-in-law, Daniel Dorian. Her assailant was knocked down by Messrs. Jeffers and Sheding, who heard the woman's cries for help and went to her assistance. The fellow regained his feet and ran away, but was subsequently arrested and identified by Mrs. Wilson and Messrs. Jeffers and Sheding. The prisoner gave his name as Rufus Currier. He was held for examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Surrogates and other county officers elected in New-Jersey on the 2d inst. enter upon their duties on Friday of this week.

The jury in the case of Charles Lynch, on trial in the Hudson County Courts for arson, returned a verdict of guilty yesterday after half an hour's deliberation.

An unknown man was struck by a Newark and New-York Railroad train at the Hackensack bridge Monday night and knocked into the river. The body was not recovered.

The Rev. O. N. Ashenfelter was installed as Pastor of the First Universalist Church, Jersey City, Monday night. He will preach his introductory sermon Sunday morning.

Mrs. Marmadnke Tilden, wife of Commissioner Tilden, of the Jersey City Board of Finance, fell in the street while walking home on Tuesday evening, and was slightly injured. The story that she was assailed by roughs is without the slightest foundation.

Henry S. Berry, who is supposed to be from Waltham, Mass., was in a car at the Erie Depot, Jersey City, Monday night, evidently suffering from mental aberration. He was taken to the Second Precinct Station-house and detained to await an examination by the County Physician.

James Tompkins, a Brooklyn carpenter, was employed for two or three days in repairing an oyster-boat lying at Communipaw. Yesterday afternoon his dead body was found lying in the hold of the boat with a fatal wound in his head. It is supposed that he fell into the hold, and, being made insensible by the fall, was drowned.

A boy named Alfred Weiss was playing on the Newark and New-York Railroad track, near the Adams-street track, in Newark, Monday afternoon, when a train came along. To get out of the way he attempted to run down the abutment of the bridge but slipped and fell to the street below, receiving injuries which will probably prove fatal.

The trial of the alleged Garret Mountain rioters was continued yesterday at Paterson, the prosecution resting.